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ABSOLUTE CONTROL OF FOOD PROPOSED IN UNITED STATES

Measure Introduced in Senate, for
the Administration, Provides
Necessary Fund and Machinery
for Government Regulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Absolute control, amounting to a dictatorship of all United States food products, is recommended in an administration bill submitted to Congress by the Department of Agriculture on Tuesday. The bill, which was handed to Senator Gore of Oklahoma, chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, calls for an appropriation of \$1,250,000,000 to enable the Food Administration, or whatever agency of control the President may designate, to take over, store and distribute, at prices fixed by the agency or already guaranteed by proclamation, all the food resources of the United States, or the portion of them intended to be marketed.

This comprehensive and drastic measure is in the nature of an amendment to the Food Control Act passed on Aug. 10, 1917, and although the word "agency" is used, the apparent intention of it is that food control should not only be continued beyond the period of the war, but strengthened to such an extent as would render such an agency a corporation with powers never before contemplated in the history of the country. Beyond the one fact that the price of wheat for 1919 must be \$2.26, as designated by the President in his proclamation of Sept. 2, the powers of the contemplated agency would be practically discretionary, extending to the sale of United States food products in the foreign exchange of the world "for cash or for credit," or "at a profit or at a loss as in the judgment of such an agency may be necessary."

Compared with the powers demanded in this bill, the original food control measure is a mere innovation in economic procedure. The powers asked would put the agency, that is the Food Administration, in a position where it could control and dictate the price of food commodities to producer and consumer to an extent never heretofore dreamed of.

The corporation contemplated in this bill is authorized not merely to take over the "wheat, foodstuffs and feeds," but it could sell them for cash or credit, not only in the United States, but in its dependencies and in foreign countries. It could, at its discretion, sell in Serbia, or Russia, or anywhere else, for \$1 a bushel, the wheat for which \$2.26 is paid to the farmer of the United States. With such a corporation in existence it would not be necessary, it is believed, to appeal to Congress for \$100,000,000 to feed hungry peoples; the agency could sell unlimited supplies on long or short term credit, the only fixed security being the \$1,250,000,000 to be appropriated out of the public treasury.

Not only could the grain be taken over at certain prices, but the crib in which it is stored could be commandeered for government storage purposes and the rental paid for it in such manner as in the discretion of the agency would be adequate. The owner could appeal to the courts, but in the meantime he would have to take what was offered him. All grain elevators and storage facilities could be taken over by the government's agents, dealers and millers; and millers would have to "operate under license" and any infraction of the law or the rules would, upon conviction, be punishable by a fine of \$5000, or one year's imprisonment, or both. Trade margins would be prescribed and exchanges closed at the discretion of the "agent." Money could be borrowed by the "agent" on the strength of its own "assets," namely, the accumulated food stores. "Preferential railroad service" could be demanded so long as the roads are operated by the government.

Senator Gore, by whom this bill was submitted, bitterly opposed the price of the 1919 wheat crop as fixed by the President after vetoing the agricultural bill. He is opposed to price-fixing in general, and it was only the war emergency that prevented the agricultural bill from being passed over the veto. It is safe to say that this bill has a "rough road to travel," as one Senator expressed it.

With the most radical members of Congress it is now a question as to whether there is not grave danger of the reaction as a result of the tenacity with which powers granted in the war emergency are held onto by the governmental departments. The criticism evoked by the seizure of the cables illustrated, it is believed, the prevalent resentment at the manner in which the war powers granted by Congress were being used. Even the strongest supporters of the Administration and the staunchest followers of the President feel that instead of consolidating war powers and agencies, the aim should be to restore normal conditions. In the new bill extending the powers and functions of a great government agency there is no word as to how long or during what period it shall continue to control the foodstuffs of the country.

REPORTED BRITISH ADVANCE FROM BAKU

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Berlin message states that the British forces have advanced from Baku to Petrosk and Astrakhan, and have occupied all the Transcaucasian railways.

CLOSING THE DOOR ON IMMIGRATION

United States House Committee
Favors Four-Year Ban—People
Needed to Work at Home
in Europe, It Is Argued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The House Immigration Committee is opposed to unrestricted immigration during the reconstruction period. This fact was evident at the committee meeting on Tuesday, when tentative approval was given to a proposition providing prohibition of general immigration for a period of four years. Representatives Siegel of New York and Sabath of Illinois were not at the meeting, and they probably will submit a minority report against the immigration embargo. Members of the committee say an effort will be made to get early consideration of the problem on the floor of the House. There is a strong conviction that steps are not taken to put a brake upon immigration by measures that will be effective after the signing and ratification of the peace treaty, the United States will be swamped by immigrants from Europe who will seek to get away from the scene of the war's ravages. From a purely economic point of view most of these people are needed at home in Europe to help in the reconstruction of their native lands, and in this view, if measures are not taken to keep them at home, the labor shortage, especially on agricultural lands, will be serious. It is argued that the people of the United States are especially interested in any method which will cause Europeans to remain at home and produce their own food and thus relieve the drain upon this country.

TENDENCY TOWARD LOWER PRICES SEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—There is a tendency toward lower prices in many lines of merchandise as compared with August, said Albert Levy of New York City, president of the Manufacturers and Importers Association of America, which is holding its semi-annual merchandise exposition in Chicago this week. Merchants are using the utmost caution in buying, as they are looking for a decline.

There is an overproduction in some lines, but this is imperceptible as compared with the vast number of merchandising lines producing goods required by the public. He said, ladies' ready-to-wear institutions of all kinds are barely able to keep production up to the public's requirements, while in some lines which were largely used by the army, such as shoe laces, razors, razor blades, certain soaps, towels, khaki cloth, the prices have declined somewhat. Cotton goods, manufactured articles, and piece goods have shown a present decline. It was Mr. Levy's opinion, however, that, as soon as vessels could be obtained to send these items to the people abroad and to build up the depleted stocks in foreign markets, prices might go higher than they had been before until all markets have caught up and overproduction once more forces prices to decline.

WARSHIPS OFFERED TO AID ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—In connection with the report that martial law has been declared in the territory of Magallanes, the southernmost district of Chile, it is said that the British and Chilean consuls in Patagonia have offered the use to Argentina of British and Chilean warships in subduing the Maximalists.

According to recent reports, Maximalists have started an uprising at Punta Arenas and have crossed into Argentine territory. Both the Chilean and Argentine governments were reported on Sunday to have sent warships to the affected region.

CANALIZATION OF ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—A resolution has been introduced in the Michigan Legislature asking Congress to arrange with the Dominion of Canada for the canalization of the St. Lawrence River in order that ocean-going vessels may have access to the ports of the Great Lakes. The Detroit city council has voted \$2500 to survey the water front as a preliminary step in creating the port of Detroit. The council already has condemned one site for building docks and warehouses.

PACKER CONTROL PLAN IS OPPOSED

Representatives of Two of the
Large Chicago Companies Intimate
to Congress That No
Further Regulation Is Desired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co., and Edward Morris, president of Morris & Co., testifying before congressional committees on Tuesday, indicated their opposition to further federal legislation designed to control or regulate the meat-packing industry. Mr. Swift, who appeared before the Senate Committee on Agriculture, said that he was opposed to the Kendrick Bill, which is pending, because it interferes with the laws of trade, preventing the licensee from determining whether his prices and profits are reasonable. He said that no man would invest where success or failure depended upon the whim of a political appointee ignorant of the packing business.

During the cross-examination of Mr. Swift, Senator Gore said that he recognized the packing business as an indispensable industry, and as one not having a condemnation within itself, like liquor-selling. He was anxious to mend the present situation and to avoid government ownership.

Mr. Swift contended that there are laws enough, and that no further legislation is needed. He thought that what was necessary was to enforce present laws, if there was any wrongdoing.

Mr. Morris also was of the opinion that any legislation designed to control or regulate the meat industry would be confusing. His contention was that the meat industry is now being operated at the highest degree of efficiency possible, and that both packers and producers were being unjustly treated. The packers wanted to be left alone.

Mr. Swift complained that the Federal Trade Commission, which has started out to investigate meat "from the ranch to the table" and that not yet investigated anyone but the packers, and that had been a one-sided affair. Several of the committee agreed with him that this should be done, and especially in regard to the wholesale and retail dealers, to see what part of the profits they had obtained. The producers were being investigated by the Department of Agriculture, but for some reason that investigation had not been completed.

Francis J. Hensy brought out some new facts about the capitalization, surplus and dividends of the Swift companies, including the Swift International and Libby, McNeill & Libby, especially the way in which the capital had been increased to make the dividends appear smaller. All of the figures were not available by Mr. Swift or his auditor, but they promised the committee to try to get them.

Mr. Morris, who appeared before the House Interstate Commerce Committee to answer questions, testified that his family owned all the stock of Morris & Company, and that he had received little income during the last few years, nearly everything being put back into the business. Last year, with a business of more than \$400,000,000, only \$300,000 had been withdrawn. As president of the company, he drew a salary of \$70,000 a year. Representative Sims, who was presiding, said that he thought that the directors had been very complimentary to young Mr. Morris, as Mr. Armour, who was apparently twice his age, received only \$25,000, and that Mr. Swift, also a much older man, received much less than he did. "Of course," added Mr. Sims, "you must earn it or you would not get it, as it would simply be taking money from your family."

In reply to a question from Mr. Esch about the next step in efficiency, Mr. Morris said he thought that, whatever handicaps they labored under, they would rather operate their own refrigerator cars and branch houses than to have them operated by the government. "The country," he said, is not ready for a monopoly of any kind in regard to the packers."

Mr. Morris made the point that the packers had made very little money out of the packing business proper. His firm had made very small profits in that line, but it had made very large profits indeed out of the feeding of cattle. At a large place which they owned at Peoria, Illinois, they made from \$40 to \$50 on each steer after a few months' feeding. Mr. Winslow asked if they would be able to make as much profit now that they could not use the distillers' waste, as they had formerly done. Mr. Morris replied that he thought that they would be able to make very good profits indeed by feeding corn, cottonseed meal, and other feeds. He estimated that there are more cattle on hand in this country today than there have been for some time, and that there will be more cattle raised on the farms in the future, now that the free ranges are disappearing. He thought that other feeders could do as well as Morris & Company. Indeed, he knew of some who had. He said he would have no hesitancy in feeding cattle even if he had not the advantage of the packing business through which to dispose of them.

The consumer, said Mr. Morris, pays more to the feeder and the retail butcher than he does to the packer.

BRITISH PLAN FOR EFFECTIVE LEAGUE OF NATIONS GIVEN

Permanent Secretariat at League
Capital Provided for, and Machinery
for Dealing With International
Disputes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Christian Science Monitor learns that the British scheme for the League of Nations would establish machinery for dealing with international disputes based on an undertaking not to interfere, or permit interference, with the territorial integrity of the states composing the league. The league will have to supervise trade in arms and ammunition, will work to maintain freedom of transit, and will just commercial relations between members, and other international problems.

Some central organization is contemplated, dealing with international labor problems. The organization of the league will provide a general conference of delegates of the states who are members of the league, and a smaller international executive to transact the ordinary business.

A permanent secretariat, presided over by a man of European authority and experience, with some designation such as "chancellor," appropriate to the importance of the office, is regarded as essential. The permanent secretariat would sit in the league capital and enjoy all diplomatic privileges and immunity, and it would probably be found convenient for the states who are members of the league to appoint permanent representatives at the capital, with powers to act pending the arrival of more authoritative delegates.

Regarding the composition of the league, it is held that the more states it embraced, the greater would be the chances of success, and though some, like Germany, must be for the present, excluded, as not sufficiently trustworthy, even that exclusion should not be prolonged unnecessarily.

All other states claiming to be civilized, and to have a settled government, should be invited to become members. In this connection, appropriate representation for the dominions and India is urged. Coercion by the league toward sovereign states is only contemplated if an aggressive power should insist on going to war without allowing the machinery for securing proper discussion of the dispute to operate, or if one party to the dispute has complied with an award of the league, while the other nevertheless refuses to accept this as a final settlement.

In these cases, the league would sever diplomatic, commercial, and economic relations with the offending state, and the council of the league would decide the necessary military and naval measures to enforce compliance with the covenants of the covenant.

Provisions regarding the publicity of treaties, and the annulment and prohibition of treaties inconsistent with the covenant establishing the league, are considered necessary, besides some general recognition of the league's duty to reconsider treaty obligations at intervals.

Regarding disarmament, no state is considered to have the right to maintain such armed forces as indicate an intention to use them for aggression. If the conference is unable to deal effectively with the question, its reference to the league is thought desirable, and it is hoped that in the new atmosphere of international cooperation, some solution will be found.

O'LEARY JURORS CLOSELY QUESTIONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The fact has been made apparent by counsel for Jeremiah A. O'Leary and his associates on trial for alleged violation of the Espionage Act, that men will be required as undesirable jurors who admit an acquaintance with leading financiers, statesmen or educators, or who are members of such organizations as the Carnegie Foundation, the Pilgrims, the New York Yacht Club, the Union League Club or the American Defense Society.

Counsel for the defense are making selections of the jury a lengthy process also, by their care in combing out the talesmen along lines of religion, racial descent, and general prejudice against the Irish. Some jurors have been chosen, but it is expected the entire task will occupy two or three days.

Judge Hand has overruled the demurrer of the defense against the indictments. The questions put by the defense have been so particular as to the prejudices of the talesmen that the judge has pointed out that the jury would have to be bound by law, and not by their personal beliefs.

RAPID BRITISH DEMOBILIZATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Christian Science Monitor European News Office learns that during the past week over 6000 officers and 210,000 men have been demobilized from the army, navy and air forces.

BOLSHEVIST AGENTS ARRESTED IN SPAIN

Government to Expel All Russians
to Whom Least Degree
of Suspicion Attaches—Plan
for Autonomy Approved

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Monday)—A gathering of municipal councilors and others concerned in local administration in Catalonia have approved the scheme for autonomy drawn up by the Catalanian committee. This is now supported by all parties and sections in Catalonia and is to be presented to the Chamber and Senate by the Catalanian members forthwith, as an alternative to the government's measure of autonomy, which is not considered satisfactory. If the Catalanian scheme is not approved, methods of parliamentary obstruction are to be adopted and the work of the Cortes stopped.

Great apprehension is felt concerning the issue to this matter. The utmost anxiety is expressed in government and other circles in Spain through the rapid spread of Bolshevism, which is entirely accountable for the continual disturbances in Barcelona, necessitating a suspension of constitutional guarantees there.

The government has determined to expel from the country all Russians, to whom the least degree of suspicion attaches, and it is believed that this will account for practically all of them. Some old Russian residents are petitioning the government to be allowed to stay. Two shiploads have been sent to Odessa and more are to follow.

The Premier, justifying this policy amid much criticism, says that Spain has been the dumping ground for undesirable expellees from all other countries for the last two or three years and the government is determined to get rid of every foreigner who causes trouble. The chief point of the criticism is that the government has not shown this energy against undesirable Germans, even though the latter are again beginning their maneuvers upon the new system.

Numerous arrests of Bolshevist agents have been made in widely different parts of Spain and the police are searching for some known to have come to Madrid from Barcelona. Large numbers of arrests of Spanish Syndicalists have also been made and every suspected person now imprisoned on the old battleship Pelayo in Barcelona harbor. Among those arrested is the well-known Catalanian writer, Enmaim Brossa. Señor Pestana, editor of the newspaper, Solidaridad Obrera, has fled. A state of great excitement prevails.

In the Chamber the Premier said that Spain had followed a foreign policy well defined by treaties since 1902 and would draw herself closer to the Allies and the United States. He thought the Peace Conference would do what was right in regard to Spanish interests in Morocco.

General Berenguer has been appointed Spanish Resident-General in Morocco. In the Chamber, Señor Pedregal declared that the German espionage system for Morocco was still being worked from Malaga in Spain.

TURKISH CABINET REPORTED RESIGNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German Government wireless states, that according to reports from Constantinople, the Turkish Cabinet has resigned. It is reported that Tewfik Pasha will form a new government, composed mainly of opponents of the Committee of Union and Progress.

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GREAT NAVAL REVIEW IS CONTEMPLATED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Christian Science Monitor learns that the Admiralty is considering the holding of a great naval review this year at Spithead. All classes of ships and aircraft are likely to take part.

FRENCH OBJECTIONS TO ARAB STATE IDEA

Competent Circles in Paris See
Many Obstacles to Scheme for
An Arab Federation Under
Protection of United States

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—The Christian Science Monitor correspondent learns that an Arab federation under the United States protection is not an idea which has many supporters in competent circles in Paris. That Washington is seeking or would agree to assume such a protectorate, is considered wildly extravagant. Arab unity, whatever may be the régime one conceives for it, only has sense if one considers that it applies to all Arab-speaking countries, or at least to those which have remained independent, or which are about to be liberated from Turkish rule.

It is considered that the Arab federation scheme would be wholly an artificial creation, on account of the excessive particularism of the population which it would interest, of the variance of economic interests and of the different geographical zones through which these populations are distributed.

In reliable French quarters, it is considered most improbable that the United States would be willing to assume such a considerable responsibility on the old continent in a task involving the most unexpected departure from its political traditions. It must be remembered that protection by the United States of the great Arab federation would necessarily include Syria, with regard to which France reserves her traditional influence and Mesopotamia, which is at present occupied by the British Army. The French regard it as improbable that Great Britain, having established a civilian administration in Mesopotamia, intend to evacuate it, the probability being that the British regard the whole region as a sort of vanguard of British India.

These considerations make it improbable that England would view with favor this idea, even if anything so improbable as the United States seriously adopting the idea occurred. The question of Persia also arises and French authorities on Eastern questions would, in the event of the Arab federation scheme being brought to the fore in Paris, certainly see difficulties in the fact that Great Britain would not favor the formation of a new and powerful state which would take the place once occupied by Russia in Persian affairs and obstacles to British influence preponderant in the Shah's kingdom.

These are the opinions of well-informed French on this subject, but even the possibility of the United States assuming such a burden as an Arab protectorate is not entertained.

JAPANESE SAILORS IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Japanese sailors from battleships doing duty in the Mediterranean are visiting London this week, preparatory to returning to Japan. Chai-a-banca flying Japanese flags can be seen every day visiting the principal places of interest.

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PEACE CONFERENCE IN DISCUSSION ON GERMAN COLONIES

Action on Colonies in Far East,
the Pacific and in Africa Is
Considered With British Delegates Present

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The following official communiqué was issued this evening by the Supreme War Council: "The President of the United States, the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the United States, the British Empire, France and Italy, and the representatives of Japan, held two meetings today, the first from 11 till 12:30 and the second from 4 to 6:30.

"An exchange of views took place on the German colonies in the Far East, the Pacific, and on those in Africa. "The representatives of the dominions were present at these two sessions. The representatives of China were at that in the morning, and the Marquess of Salvago at that in the afternoon.

"In the morning, the delegates of Australia, New Zealand and China were heard.

"In the afternoon M. Henri Simon, French Minister of the Colonies, explained the views of his department on colonial questions.

"In addition, the fundamental principles of the League of Nations and their application were considered. Part of the next meeting will take place tomorrow at 11 o'clock."

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—M. Clemenceau has announced the following committees of the great Powers:

Responsibility for the war—Great Britain, Sir Gordon Hewart; France, Captain André Tardieu and Ferdinand L'Arnaude; Italy, Vittorio Scialoja and Signor Raimondo.

Reparation—United States, B. M. Baruch, John W. Davis and Vance McCormick; Great Britain, William Morris Hughes, Sir John Simon and Lord Curzon; France, L. L. Klotz, L. P. Loucheur and W. F. Lebrun; Italy, Antonio Salandra and General Badoglio; Japan, Baron Makino and Baron Nohuaki.

International Labor Legislation—United States, E. N. Hurley and Samuel Gompers; Great Britain, George Nicoll Barnes and Ian Malcolm; France, M. Colliard and L. P. Loucheur; Italy, Signor Des Planches and Signor Cabrini; Japan, M. Otchikan and M. Oka.

Regulation of Ports, Waterways and Railroads—United States, Henry White; Great Britain, Sir John Simon; France, André Voiss and Albert Clavelle; Italy, Signor Crespi and Signor De Martino; Japan, M. Yamakawa and Colonel Sato.

The delegates for the League of Nations will be: United States—President Wilson and Colonel Edward M. House.

Great Britain—Lord Robert Cecil and Gen. Jan Christian Smuts.

France—Léon Bourgeois and Ferdinand L'Arnaude, dean of the faculty of law of the University of Paris.

Italy—Signor Orlando and Vittorio Scialoja.

Japan—Viscount Chinda and K. Ochiai.

The delegates of the small nations will be announced later.

League Discussed

Nations Defer to Belgium in Representation on Commissions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The first meeting of French, British, American and Italian associations for the elaboration of a joint scheme for a League of Nations, announced to take place next Sunday, was in point of fact held the day before yesterday. M. Léon Bourgeois took the chair, and in his opening speech, greeted Mr. Vandervelde as representative of the Belgian nation, which gave the world an example of loyalty to treaties. Mr. Bourgeois concluded with the remark that, whereas, yesterday, President Wilson said the governments at the Peace Conference spoke in the names of the peoples, today it was the peoples themselves who were going to speak, through associations which sprang from the free will of those peoples.

Mr. Vandervelde in reply said that Belgium owed her existence to the fact that in 1914, under the pressure of events, a League of Nations had arisen which had caused right to triumph over violence. On Monday occurred the opening of the Press Club, which has been provided by the French Government for the convenience of inter-allied journalists. The club is installed in the Hotel Dufayet, a very splendid mansion in the Champs Elysées built by a universal provider at a large expense. Luncheon was served to over 200 newspaper representatives in the large dining room, with marble and gold decorations. M. de Nalèche, vice-president of the Paris press syndicate, was in the chair. M. André Tardieu announced that M. Pichon, Foreign Affairs Minister, would receive members of the press every Sunday, whilst on Thursday he himself would meet them and give the fullest and frankest explanations upon all matters. Sir George Riddell described the

press as the watchdog of the world. It was this fact which caused the press to make representations on the subject of publicity. They owed the concessions made to the fact that M. Clemenceau, President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George had always advocated open dealing.

M. Tardieu impressed on the press the importance of a calm and judicious frame of mind. "Be optimistic," he said. "We have been through the worst times of the war cheerfully, let us maintain the same attitude in time of victory. The press has a great duty, and a great opportunity."

In the evening of Monday, took place the meeting of the British Empire delegation at the Villa Majestic, and during the day, the British Socialist delegation to the international conference at Bern arrived in Paris and was afterward conducted on a visit to the Palais Bourbon by M. Jean Longuet, Left Socialist deputy.

M. Léon Jouhaux has left for Bern. M. Albert Thomas has telegraphed to Bern that owing to President Wilson's reception in the Chamber of Deputies, he will not be leaving Paris before Feb. 4.

Mr. Henderson and M. Thomas are not leaving for Bern until Tuesday, as they have to discuss with Mr. Barnes, matters relating to international labor interests and the Peace Conference.

The small nations held a meeting to decide on the commission representation, behind closed doors on Monday afternoon. The Parisian states that the deliberations have resulted in giving Belgium a justly preponderant place. She has a representative on each commission, with two delegates on the international labor legislation committee. The paper states that both Serbia and Greece paid signal homage to Belgium in that they both renounced candidatures for places on the labor council to show the respect they felt for the martyred country. Brazil, too, proclaimed Belgian predominance over other secondary powers.

Jules Cambon, Ambassador at Berlin at the outbreak of the war, who attended the meeting, associated himself in this expression of high regard for Belgium, and bowed to the action of Greece and Serbia. Dr. Ador, president of the Swiss Confederation, before leaving Paris, entertained the members of the associated governments at luncheon. Dr. Ador has had several interviews with the French and British premiers, and has put forward Switzerland's strong interest in the deliberations for the formation of a League of Nations.

Belgian Suffragists Reply

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BRUSSELS, Belgium (Monday)—The Dutch Committee of Women's Suffrage having sent an invitation to Belgian women to attend, in 1919, an international meeting of women suffragists of all countries, including German women, the president of the Belgian Federation for Women's Suffrage replied: "The question of the eventual resumption of international relations can only be raised when the German nation, both men and women, who were jointly responsible for the crime committed, shall have admitted their guilt, proclaimed their repentance and proved it by acts. Meanwhile, the women of Belgium could not sit with German women without failing in their duty toward their country."

Conference on League of Nations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Monday)—French, British, American and Italian societies for a League of Nations have decided to assemble in conference for the elaboration of a joint project of a League of Nations. The first meeting of that conference, at which numerous different allied countries will be represented, will be held on next Sunday under the presidency of M. Léon Bourgeois.

ITALIAN MISSION PAYS VISIT TO BOSTON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Italian mission now touring the United States was greeted in Boston on Tuesday, and today its program includes a reception by the Legislature, where members of the party will deliver addresses on "Italy's Rightful Demands." During the day the mission will pay its respects to Gov. Calvin Coolidge and Mayor Andrew J. Peters, and at night the delegation will participate in a mass meeting in Tremont Temple. Gen. E. Guglielmotti heads the mission, the other principal members being Col. Ugo Pizzarello, Capt. Giovanni Lorenzoni and Dr. Giuseppe Furlani.

ALLEGED SHIPPING OF ARMS TO IRELAND

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday)—William Borrow, manager of the Midland Gun Factory at Birmingham, and John McGrath, clerk in the London and Northwestern railway offices at Camden Town, were charged today at Bow Street with dealing in arms and ammunition without a permit. The prosecution alleged that they attempted to send revolvers, ammunition and explosives to Ireland. They were remanded on bail.

CABINET CONFERENCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Christian Science Monitor learns that Sir Eric Geddes, Mr. Winston Churchill, and Sir Robert Borden attended the Cabinet meeting held this afternoon to consider the demobilization question.

LITHUANIA ASKS PLACE AT CONGRESS

Delegation Presents Appeal to President Wilson for Permission to Attend Conferences on Their Affairs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—A Lithuanian delegation has presented an appeal to President Wilson stating: "We are a small nation, but distinct in breed, language, and culture. Lithuania was one of those lesser states which were the cause of this war. We ask for a place at this conference, but we do not ask a place at the table, but we do ask for standing room at the back, against the wall, while our fate is being determined. This we ask from a principle of self-determination. If there be any city, any port, or any part whatsoever of our native land, which, in dispute, might be the scene of war, we undertake that our people will deliver it over to the League of Nations to be held in trust, free to all men, until we, by our democratic government, and our generous attitude toward our neighbors, shall feel we are again ready and fit for another hearing."

Mr. Gabrys, President du Conseil de Lithuania, has made the following statement to Le Temps concerning the Prinkipo conference. The Lithuanian people, through the Tarba, declared their independence, and separated from Russia on Dec. 11, 1917. They therefore consider their country is on the same footing as Poland, and Finland, and their representatives should not be included among the Russian groups.

Lithuania at the present moment is waging a war against the Bolsheviks, who have invaded the eastern parts of the country, and who, according to the latest news, have refused the armistice. It is quite impossible for our government to treat with these invaders, who, after their arrival in the country, put in practice a new form of imperialism, endeavoring to impose their rule without consulting the people. A procedure absolutely contrary to the ideas accepted by the Peace Conference.

Bolshevik Defeat Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A fresh Lithuanian success over the Bolsheviks near Kovno is reported.

BRITISH FLEET GOES TO USUAL STATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday)—After four years of companionship in carrying out unceasing patrol of the seas during the war and in actual battle, England's Grand Fleet is dispersing to its usual far-flung stations and for the first time since that eventful week in 1914 the South Coast dock-yard will see craft which are as much familiar sights in normal times. Plymouth is expecting seven battleships, the Colossus, Collingwood, Ajax, Centurion, London, Benbow and Marlborough; and at Portsmouth the Amphitrite, Sovereign and Australia are now due.

Naval men are being given leave and auxiliaries no longer required are being paid off. Meanwhile increases of pay amongst ratings are imminent and special inducements are being offered to mine-sweepers upon whom, The Christian Science Monitor learns, there is no legal hold, but whose willingness to continue until the seas are cleared is not for a moment doubted.

MINISTERS OPPOSE PRIZE FIGHTING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois—Ministers of 12 denominations, in a union meeting here passed resolutions protesting against bringing back prize fighting, which they claim will be done if certain bills now before the Illinois Legislature are passed. The ministers say they will favor a bill which permits boxing where no rewards are offered, no admission fee charged, no decision rendered, no license fee charged, no commission appointed, and no gloves to weigh less than 16 ounces and contents limited to six rounds. The ministers approved boxing.

PROCLAMATION FOR "NEAR-BEER" SIGNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It was announced by the Food Administration on Tuesday that President Wilson had signed a proclamation in Paris on Jan. 23 removing the restrictions upon the manufacture of "near beer." It is expected that this proclamation will be received within a few days and will then have the seal of the United States attached to it by the Department of State, until which time the proclamation will not be effective.

Not only the men who formerly were engaged in the production of near-beer, but the brewers who desire to utilize their plants in the manufacture of a substitute for the beer which will be prohibited under the new amendment, have been urging this upon the President, both directly and through the Food Administration, the War Trade Board, labor and other agencies.

When it became evident that prohibition was closing in upon the distillers and the brewers, the latter became increasingly anxious to have something to fall back upon and,

while stressing the economic elements, they also contended that men who had been accustomed to drinking liquor should have something to take its place, and here was near-beer.

Some of the breweries have already been turning to other work. A large plant in St. Louis, for instance, is now being converted into a packing house and others have been turned to other purposes.

GREEK CLAIMS AT PEACE TABLE

Statement by Member of Staff of United States Legation—Turkish Reform Impossible

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—That Turkey must be treated justly, but that reform in Turkey is out of the question, was declared by F. Demetrius Kalopothakis, a member of the staff of the United States Legation at Athens, in an address held on the Balkan situation. He said there was not a man in Turkey who has the confidence of the people sufficiently to form a Cabinet.

Making Constantinople a free city and the dismemberment of Turkey are the keys to the solution of the Turkish problem, he declared. He said it was easy to urge the dismemberment of Turkey, but it presented great difficulties. He stated that every Turkish province has a Greek minority, and that to apply self-determination to each province separately would mean a return to the old Turkish misrule of the minority peoples of Turkey.

The claims of Greece at the peace table embrace northern Epirus, the Dodecanese, Thrace and parts of Asia Minor, according to Mr. Kalopothakis. Italy, he said, has proclaimed of its own accord a protectorate over Albania desiring to make the Adriatic an Italian lake. He asserted that the population of northern Epirus is Greek in sympathy and desire and not Italian.

COURT RECOGNIZES RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

NEW YORK, New York—Judge Mayer, in the Federal Court, refused on Tuesday to dismiss a suit brought by the Russian Government against the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, overruling the contention of the defendant that "there is no Russian Government." He also declined, on the ground of public policy, to address the State Department, as proposed by the railroad's attorneys, for the purpose of inquiring into the status of Russia in its relations with the United States. The court held as sufficient indication that the United States recognizes a Russian Government, a statement signed early this month by the Acting Secretary of State, certifying that Serge Ughet was acting as Charge d'Affaires of the Russian Embassy during the absence, as an attendant at the Peace Conference, of Boris Bakhmeteff, who since July, 1917, has served as Ambassador from Russia under appointment of the Kerensky Government.

The suit involves several million dollars' worth of munitions consigned to Russia and destroyed in the Black Tom explosion at Jersey City in 1916.

DIAZ HEADQUARTERS REPORTED CAPTURED

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—The War Department announces that troops commanded by Gen. Candido Aguilar, formerly Minister of Foreign Relations, operating in the State of Veracruz, have captured the headquarters of Felix Diaz and his chief adherent, Pedro Cabay, which were located on the Garziz Mountains. In addition to stores of dynamite, the archives of the rebels were captured. These are said to contain documents involving in the Diaz movement well-known Mexican citizens and foreigners. Recently a number of Spaniards were deported from Veracruz on a charge of assisting the Diaz adherents.

RAILWAY CONTROL OPPOSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—R. C. Furbright of Houston, Texas, representing the Southwestern Industrial Traffic League, before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, on Tuesday opposed government ownership and operation of railroads, and urged that all rate regulatory powers, including the power of suspension, be immediately restored to the Interstate Commerce Commission, as a protection to shippers. He also opposed the plan advocated by the railroads for the creation of a railroad department, on the ground that it might inject politics into the management of the roads.

PILGRIM CELEBRATION PLANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. CONCORD, New Hampshire—The New Hampshire committee on the celebration of the centenary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers has applied to the Legislature for an appropriation of \$25,000 for the use of the State in organizing a proper method of celebrating New Hampshire at the celebration. The committee, of which Charles S. Emerson of Milford, New Hampshire, is chairman, has made a study of the plans of the proposed celebration in conjunction with the Massachusetts commission appointed for a similar purpose.

NEW IRON AND STEEL EXCHANGE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Iron and Steel Exchange was inaugurated today at the Cannon Street Hotel, the object being to maintain uniformity, adjust standards of classification, and disseminate useful information amongst the trades concerned. Sir Albert Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, will open the exchange on Feb. 11.

BAKER STATEMENT DENIED IN SENATE

Chairman Overman, of Propaganda Investigation Committee Brings Evidence to Establish Disputed Status of Witness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Senator Lee Overman, chairman of the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate engaged in the investigation of pro-German propaganda and activities of the brewers of the United States against the prosecution of the war, on Tuesday entered a verbal denial, supplemented by written testimony tending to disprove a statement made by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, that Archibald Stevenson, who had previously submitted to the committee a list of alleged pacifists and pacifist organizations who had hampered the country in preparing for the war, was not connected with the Military Intelligence Division of the United States Army.

"Mr. Stevenson," said the Secretary of War, "has never been an officer or an employee of the Military Intelligence Division of the army."

Senator Overman, realizing the reflection on the work of the committee and the revelations made that would accrue from an attack on the official status of an important witness, challenged the accuracy of Secretary Baker's statement on the floor of the Senate. He said:

"It is evident that the Secretary of War did not familiarize himself with the employees of his department or with the work which was being done by the Bureau of Military Intelligence. 'I assume the Secretary of War, in his statement published in the press this morning, did not intend to criticize the Senate Committee on the Judiciary charged with the investigation of German propaganda. Whether he approves of the method adopted by the committee or not is a matter of no concern to the committee. But when he undertakes to repudiate and escape responsibility for a witness called by that committee at the instance of one of the branches of the War Department, his statement cannot be permitted to go unchallenged. 'This committee never heard of Mr. Stevenson until his name was called to the attention of the committee in a communication from the office of military intelligence, War Department, New York City, dated Dec. 17, 1918, addressed to the Director of Military Intelligence, Washington, District of Columbia, which communication, with a notation to rush, was delivered by the office of the Director of Military Intelligence, Washington, District of Columbia, to this committee.'"

Senator Overman had inserted in the congressional record the part of the letter referring to Mr. Stevenson. It is as follows:

"Archibald Ewing Stevenson, of the propaganda section, who has studied German propaganda in the United States for over a year, and concentrated on the subject, and is probably more familiar with the various interlocking groups of German and radical propagandists in the United States at this time than anyone else. (Signed) 'JOHN B. TREVOR, Captain, United States Army.'"

It is a matter of common knowledge that, from the very beginning of the investigation, every obstacle appears to have been thrown in the way of the committee to prevent important information being given to the public. The committee revealed that a great deal of the testimony given, gathered with the knowledge of the Department of Justice, was banned through the interference of individuals, who had no official connection with the hearing.

For instance, Senator James A. Reed of Missouri attacked the evidence offered by Alfred Becker, assistant attorney-general of New York, although Mr. Becker's evidence was specially recommended to the consideration of the committee by A. Bruce Bielaski of the Department of Justice. In the case of the attack on Mr. Becker, the result was an unfortunate confusion of issues as between the truth of allegations made against William Randolph Hearst and the methods of campaigning resorted to in New York local politics.

In another instance a witness who could not show how a great deal of money was gathered from sources some of which were suspected, came attended by an attorney in the person of a former senator, Joseph W. Bailey of Texas. The same counsel appeared a few days later by the side of Thomas F. Moran, the packers' Washington publicity agent.

Other similar instances could be mentioned. There was always the feeling that an effort was being made to suppress something, or to keep names out of the official record. All this resulted in differences of opinion among the members of the committee as to the propriety of evidence and methods. Hours were wasted in executive conferences deciding points raised by individuals who had no official connection with the hearing. As Senator Knute Nelson bluntly expressed it, there was constant danger of a senatorial investigation "developing into a farce."

Had Secretary Baker's statement gone unchallenged, doubt would immediately have been cast on the facts regarding Bolshevik organizations in the United States and the role played in the delay of war preparations by pacifists and "intellectuals," presented by Mr. Stevenson. Those mentioned in the list, including several now under indictment under the Espionage Act, would be more than likely to believe that the Secretary of War was giving them his personal protection. As this was not at all his intention, there is little

doubt expressed that he will, with good grace, accept the correction at the hands of Senator Overman.

Many File Protests

Liberals Object to Being Classed as Actual Disloyalists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—A large number of protests have been sent from this city to Washington against the action of an alleged member of the military intelligence division of the War Department in submitting to the Senate investigating committee a list of 62 persons charged with activities not helpful to the country during the war.

While some of the persons listed probably had been engaged in such activities, the list also included a number of liberals who resent being charged with anything akin to disloyalty. Among these is George W. Kirchwey, federal director of the United States Bureau of Employment, who wired to Secretary Baker asking him not as a favor, but as a matter of justice, to "repudiate the action of the committee who submitted the list," as a "baseless and shameless attack," against loyal citizens. Paul U. Kellogg, editor of The Survey, also issued a statement of protest against the blanket inclusion of liberals with radicals of all stripes, all under the single head of disloyalty. Socialists, both radical and pro-war, generally resented the accusation. One called it a good example of "the Prussianism that now existed in the United States."

EXTENSION OF WIRE CONTROL IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General of the United States, urged extension of government wire control through the period of readjustment following the war before the Post Office Committee of the House of Representatives on Tuesday. A period of about two years, he thought, would be adequate, or even perhaps a little less.

He denied that he was urging government ownership, but only that Congress might get the information and facts which would be necessary if it were to decide upon government ownership, control or operation. "If I wanted to force government ownership," he said, "I would say, turn the wires back in three months."

Mr. Burleson said that he was not able to discuss the technicalities of the rates but he would have specialists do that for him. The rate, he said, was fixed on moral grounds. One of the members of the committee asked him if he had paid any consideration as to how much the revenues of the country would be increased. He said that he could not say just what the effect would be in that particular. It was an experiment, he admitted, and could and would be changed if necessary.

Telephone Case Postponed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Thomas J. Boynton, United States District Attorney, requested on Tuesday the postponement of the case brought by the Massachusetts Public Service Commission to restrain the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company from putting the new Burleson telephone toll rates into effect. Judge De Courcy of the Supreme Court of the State, in deference to this request, put the hearing over until Friday.

New Rate Enjoined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

DETROIT, Michigan—Judge Howard Wiest, presiding circuit judge of Michigan, on Tuesday issued an injunction restraining the Michigan State Telephone Company from putting into effect the increase in Detroit rates authorized in Michigan by the Postmaster-General on Jan. 21.

In an effort to have the order vacated, the Postmaster-General has wired the State Railroad Commission that no attempt will be made to collect the higher rates until the litigation is ended. The Michigan decision was based on the resolution of Congress which, the court held, reserved rate-making powers to the states.

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A NEW REPUBLICAN CABINET IN LISBON

Heads of All Parties Meet and Recommend New Ministry Headed by Non-Politician as Premier—Calm Reestablished

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Messages from Portugal state that complete calm has been reestablished, and, as a result of the meeting of the heads of all parties, a new cabinet has been formed under the presidency of Senhor Jose Relvas, who was nominated by the President of the Republic upon the party leaders' recommendation that a non-politician should be selected.

General Silverira is War Minister, and Senhor Maya, Colonial Minister in the new Administration. The President of the Republic has been emphasized by the packers. Huge quantities of meat are on hand, purchased at high prices and no market for them.

The suggestion has been made at various times by members of the congressional committees that perhaps some relief might be afforded the consumer who has had to pay high prices in the past and is still paying them if some of these stores were released at lower prices, but their voices have been feeble in comparison with the protests of the packers, who beg for "stabilization" of prices, and insist that any attempt to remove government stabilization will result in reaction more detrimental to the consumer in the last analysis than the present prices. The producer stands in the background, also demanding protection. The consumer has no such forceful agents to present his cause.

The Guadiana, a destroyer, has been firing on Oporto, and has done some damage, the lighting system collapsing and causing consternation among the population. The Monarchists declare that they are on the point of possessing Coimbra, but the truth is that the governmental forces are much strengthened there.

The rebels at Monsanto, just outside of Lisbon, who are under command of the former minister, Colonel Mendonca, with whom is Ayres Ornelas, the Royalist leader, have been quelled by heavy artillery fire directed from various points, particularly Sete Moinhos. The wireless station on Monsanto, which Ornelas was using to communicate comforting intelligence to the Royalists in the North, the messages being intercepted by ships anchored in the Tagus, has been destroyed.

All shops in Lisbon are now closed. Banks are protected by the soldiers. The government has requisitioned all automobiles, and it has declared the law for the separation of church and state to be abolished.

Faith in Republic

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Bernardino Machado, former President of the Portuguese Republic, said in an interview that he considered the Republican régime too firmly established to be endangered. The present effort to reestablish the monarchy was but local. Portugal would never turn her back on democratic ideals. The reprehensible maneuvers of Dr. Paes and

his partisans had brought about troubles which they all deplored, and which had been fully exploited by the conservatives.

PRICE ON HOGS TO BE KEPT UP

Representatives of Government, Packers and Others Agree to Continue \$17.50 Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As had been anticipated, the price of \$17.50 on hogs is to be continued for the month of February. This was decided on Tuesday by representatives of the Food Administration, packers and livestock men. Even since the hearings in regard to the meat packing industry have been going on, before committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, the necessity for keeping up prices has been emphasized by the packers. Huge quantities of meat are on hand, purchased at high prices and no market for them.

The suggestion has been made at various times by members of the congressional committees that perhaps some relief might be afforded the consumer who has had to pay high prices in the past and is still paying them if some of these stores were released at lower prices, but their voices have been feeble in comparison with the protests of the packers, who beg for "stabilization" of prices, and insist that any attempt to remove government stabilization will result in reaction more detrimental to the consumer in the last analysis than the present prices. The producer stands in the background, also demanding protection. The consumer has no such forceful agents to present his cause.

Pork Deficit Soon Is Predicted

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—At the hog committee meeting on Tuesday, Frank S. Snyder, head of the meat division of the Food Administration, in recommending the maintenance of the \$17.50 price, which has been in effect since November, told the packers, producers and commission men present that increased orders from the Army, Navy and eventually enemy countries would soon turn the present surplus of pork into a deficit.

MEMORIAL FUND ASSURED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office. NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Announcement has been made that the fund for the memorial live oak grove to be planted in Audubon Park, New Orleans, in memory of the boys of the city who fell in the service of their country in France has been oversubscribed.

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THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England (Jan. 28)—The Prime Minister, coming on to the Mansion House on Saturday after the coronation at the Guildhall, looking in splendid health and evidently in buoyant spirits, I asked him what was the latest news of the polls. "We are simply sweeping the country," he said. "The final result reveals this remark from any suspicion of boasting. Writing three weeks ago I ventured on the confident prediction that Mr. Lloyd George was assured of an overwhelming victory. I confess I did not reckon upon the magnitude of accomplished facts."

In recent parliamentary records there is only one parallel. But it is curious to note. It is to be found in the result of the general election of 1906, which swept Mr. Balfour and his party on one side and installed Campbell-Bannerman with a stupendous majority. From one particular point of view the situation then was identical. When Parliament met 12 years ago Mr. Chamberlain found himself almost alone on the front opposition bench; Mr. Balfour, deserted by his former constituency, as Mr. Asquith finds himself today, was still out in the cold, and a considerable percentage of his colleagues were in the same plight. Together with himself the flower of Mr. Asquith's former ministry, faithful in adversity, "are all we have left," Mr. McKenna, Mr. Runciman, Sir John Simon, Mr. McKinnon Wood, and the two whips, Mr. Gulland and Mr. Geoffrey Howard, will not sit in the new Parliament.

Four of these are of the class whose withdrawal from membership of the House is more than a party inconvenience; it is a distinct loss to the assembly. Even if he were naturally so inclined, Mr. Lloyd George would not gloat over their discomfiture. It is essential to the task of carrying on business that there should be a moderately strong muster on the front opposition bench. In the early days of his leadership Campbell-Bannerman was hampered by lack of this authority. A seat was soon found for Mr. Balfour when he fell out of the ranks in 1906. Probably some faithful follower will be prepared to give up his place to Mr. Asquith. There are, however, not many safe seats held under the old Liberal flag where choice would be available.

The Irish Nationalist Party have suffered from a landslide in proportion exceeding that which overwhelmed the Liberals. Mr. Dillon, once the idol of the Irish mob, has been beaten by two to one, while the Nationalist Party, which on a historic occasion Mr. Justin McCarthy boasted held the fate of the ministry in their hands, are reduced to the number of a family famed in verse. They are seven. In Mr. Devlin they will have a leader of far greater capacity than their former chief and may be counted upon to make their influence felt.

President Wilson's reception in this country was exceptional in several aspects. To begin with he was the guest of the Sovereign, housed in the royal palace facing St. James's Park and the Mall. Under the penurious customs established in the reign of Queen Victoria, distinguished guests, including royalties, had assigned to them apartments in hotels, in some cases with the privilege, shared by the commonalty, of paying their own bills. President Wilson is fully conscious of the compliment paid to himself and, through him, to the United States by this notable feature in a popular reception. He tells me he has suffered only a slight disappointment during his stay in London. He greatly desired to be present at a sitting of the House of Commons, by happy chance during a big debate. This was impossible, as during his brief sojourn the nation was plodding along as well as might be—and it really proved very comfortable—during a parliamentary interregnum.

This keen interest in the House of Commons is not of new birth with the President. In his "Life" by Mr. Wilson Harris, published and widely read, the Londoner's past occurs. It is part of the narrative dealing with Mr. Wilson's university days in 1875. "Wilson's bent," Mr. Harris writes, "is definitely historical and political. At Princeton he read widely and wisely, studying particularly Chatham and Burke, Brougham and Macaulay. Bagehot was an inexhaustible mine of suggestion and inspiration. But the first serious stimulus to political thought and investigation came from a less direct source—the Chancellor Green Library at Princeton was a set of bound volumes of the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' the later issues of which numbered among their leading features a running commentary on the proceedings of the British House of Commons by 'The Member for the Chiltern Hundreds,' one of many pseudonyms of that veteran political journalist, Sir Henry Lucy. Mr. Wilson himself has testified in later years to the influence Lucy's picture of the Chamber at Westminster had on his broadening thought."

Constitutional modesty is embarrassed at finding my name bracketed with the masters in literature at whose feet sat the youth who was destined in course of time to achieve in the world's history a place among Presidents of the United States second only to that of Washington. The biographer's statement has, however, been confirmed by Mr. Woodrow Wilson, who in a charming letter addressed to me shortly after he was installed at the White House, wrote, "I shall always think of you as one of my instructors."

The Lord Mayor was good enough to invite me to meet the President at the luncheon given at the Mansion House on Saturday. Although the difficulty of Mr. Wilson's attending a parliamentary sitting remained insuperable, he found himself on Saturday in company of some of the best-

known members of both houses. On his right hand sat the Prime Minister. Right and left on both sides of the center table were Mr. Balfour, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Winston Churchill, Lord Crewe, Mr. Walter Long, the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Cave, Lord Bryce, Earl Reading, the Speaker, and Lord Curzon.

I found a convenient opportunity in the course of the banquet to pay a visit to the President. The Prime Minister presented me, and the President welcomed me with heartiest handshake and gracious assurance that few incidents in the course of his visit to London had exceeded the pleasure with which he met his "early instructor." There, if no "side" on the President. With a personal face resounding through both hemispheres, with the ear of London's tumultuous welcome still ringing in his ear, he was as natural and simple in manner and speech as if he were still a professor at Princeton. To 10 minutes' lively talk Mr. Lloyd George, in high spirits at a triumph hourly growing as fresh returns from the polls arrived, gallily contributed.

TREATIES OF LONDON AND ROME DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Signor Torre, the delegate sent by the Italian committee in the spring of 1918 to get into touch with the representatives of the subject peoples of Austria-Hungary in London and Paris has been interviewed by the Messaggero in connection with the discussions on the treaty of London and Rome. Signor Torre who, as the man who conducted the negotiations which preceded the Rome conference and the treaty of Rome is particularly well qualified to speak on the subject, stated that the treaty of London was so clear it needed no explanation. It was superfluous to say how important the Rome congress had been, Signor Torre declared, going on to speak of the approval it had met with in America and the allied countries. By all the governments, beginning with that of Italy, he said, it was regarded as the commencement of a new international policy against the Central Empires and in favor of the oppressed peoples. In answer to a question as to why the Rome treaty did not deal with territorial questions between the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs, Signor Torre replied that the reason was obvious. The committee could not take the place of the governments, and the spring of 1918 was not the moment to speak of territorial dispositions, when the Central Empires still appeared extremely strong. It would have been ridiculous to count their chickens before they were hatched. The first thing to be done was to help bring about the downfall of Austria and to show the world that the best patriots of the oppressed nationalities were against Vienna and Budapest, the Hapsburg system and the domination of Germany. It left territorial arrangements to "the moment of peace."

To the question as to what relationship the Rome treaty bore to the treaty of London, Signor Torre replied that the Rome treaty had for its main object the unification of all the disintegrating forces within the Danubian monarchy and corresponding elements in Italy and among the Allies, in order to bring about the division of the Hapsburg monarchy and to deal a mortal blow at German imperialism. The treaty of London on the other hand did not presuppose the necessity for the disintegration of Austria-Hungary and arranged with the Allies the territorial guarantees against that state. The treaty, therefore, did not contemplate the creation of such a state and the exclusion of German and Hungarian influence from the Adriatic. The spirit of the two documents was therefore different, Signor Torre declared. Furthermore, the Rome treaty, though unable to make territorial settlements, established the basis on which these might be decided.

Signor Torre cited the names of the men of very diverse shades of opinion who had composed the executive committee. Asked as to his views concerning the attitude adopted by the Jugo-Slavs toward the Italian element on the Adriatic since the armistice, Signor Torre stated that he profoundly deplored it, as it was greatly damaging the Jugo-Slavs cause. If the Jugo-Slavs wished to gain and to keep a solid independence, they must, he said, know how to value both Italian rights and Italian civilization. A friendly and allied Italy would be a powerful support and guarantee for them. Italy, Signor Torre declared, understood her duties and knew how to safeguard her rights. He wished that all the Italian press which was conscious of Italy's new place and her mission of civilization and justice would regard the errors of others with bitterness, as befitted a nation which had a great historic past and knew it would be a decisive power in the new life.

POLICE HEADS DEFEATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick—His refusal to consent to the formation of a policemen's union in affiliation with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada led to the institution of proceedings for the removal of H. R. McLeish, Commissioner of the Department of Public Safety here, and resulted in his defeat at the polls. Similar proceedings were taken in the case of a second commissioner, who had supported Mr. McLeish's position, and he, too, was defeated. The policemen's union was formed toward the close of last year. Mr. McLeish insisted that there must not be affiliation with the trades and labor organization, and when no agreement could be reached between the two parties a number of the police officers were re-elected from the service. The labor leaders in the city took the matter up aggressively.

RESOURCEFULNESS OF UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The way in which the needs of the United States for metals, for the supply of which it had hitherto depended upon foreign countries, were supplied when it went to war and found itself thrown back upon its own supplies, forms an extremely interesting chapter of the voluminous record of the war and an interesting commentary on the resourcefulness of the people of the country.

The country that is most self-contained in the matter of basic raw materials can do best in war time. This was self-evident to the government of the United States two or three years ago, and a movement was inaugurated under the direction of the United States Bureau of Mines and the United States Geological Survey to promote activity in those rarer but necessary minerals which the country had been in the habit of importing, and which included at that time manganese, chromite, pyrite for sulphuric acid, low phosphorus iron ore, magnesite, and magnesium.

The two government bureaux examined deposits of these various minerals, issued bulletins showing what was needed and how the need should be met, and also sent out speakers furnished with evidence of the shortages. At the same time other branches of the government set prices for the minerals that were entirely satisfactory to producers and would-be producers, and endeavored to curtail imports by executive order.

For many years prior to 1918 the average annual production of manganese in the United States has been less than 10,000 tons. Last year, under urgent calls for relief by the bureau above mentioned and by the United States Shipping Board, the domestic production amounted to about 35 times the average. In the past the manganese needed by the United States steel makers had come in the form of ore from Brazil, India and the Caucasus, with a little from Cuba, and in the form of alloy metal from England and Germany. All these sources meant a long haul by ship when ships were required elsewhere, and several of them had been cut off entirely.

The widespread and successful search for manganese in Virginia, in Arkansas, and in several western states, has shown that this country need no longer feel apprehension that if the need arises it cannot be abundantly and cheaply supplied from home, with high grade ore. Because of the fact, however, that the Ship Control Committee slipped in, in defiance of the prohibitory rulings, a considerable excess tonnage of ore, and of the fact that the domestic production grew so unexpectedly, the manganese market is now in a state of collapse, and scores of miners who are tied up with contracts and leases with certain specific requirements based on the continuance of the government's fixed price, are faced with possible bankruptcy and may lose all unless there is some relief. Manganese consumption in the United States varies with steel, and is now about 750,000 tons a year.

In chrome, about 1 per cent of the needs of the United States was produced in that country. Again the governmental agencies stepped in and urged a wide search, which was made, and scores of mines started operation, mostly in California, which has been called the "chrome state." So intensive was the combing of old mines and the search for new ones that the chrome market, after soaring to unheard of heights, dropped even before the close of the war to such a degree that producers were in despair and the situation became acute. It is estimated now that these producers who relied on the government's price-fixing device to lose more than \$1,000,000 unless there is relief, and that sooner than it can well be granted them. It is evident, however, that the United States can mine far in excess of its needs for chrome. In the past most of this mineral consumed in this country came from Rhodesia and New Caledonia. The magnesite needed for metallurgical furnace linings and other refractories came from Austria. None to speak of was mined in the United States. Cut off from this source many mines were opened in California and later in Washington and elsewhere, until now the nation not only supplies its own needs of about 300,000 tons a year, but can be a large exporter. It is doubtful if the Austro-Hungarian products ever again get a firm foothold in the United States.

Magnesium is a war mineral, in this respect differing from manganese, pyrite, chromium, magnesite, and many more, the insistent demand for the American production of which arose from the serious shipping situation. Magnesium, on the other hand, owed its sudden rise in importance to its use as a flash light material, for star shells, flares, etc., on the battlefield. The United States made none. But in 1918 all that was required by the United States and much for its allies was produced there in electrochemical works. What will happen to magnesium, now that the war is over, is hard to surmise. It has been proved at any rate that the United States can supply its own needs and more. Sulphuric acid is a measure of civilization in that its use in the chemical arts is greater than that of any other substance. It is made from sulphur and from pyrite, and in the past most of the pyrite and much of the sulphur was imported, the latter from Sicily, the former from Spain. Owing to the war the use of acid was tremendously increased and the estimates were for a requirement of 7,500,000 tons in 1918. By the establishment of plants to save sulphur fumes from copper and other smelters, by a successful search for both sulphur and pyrite in this country, and by the expansion of mines in Louisiana and Texas, the demand was so far met that imports

were materially reduced and the shipping situation thereby much relieved. During the search, sulphur was discovered in unexpectedly large quantities in the mountains of the far northwest, but so difficult of separation and concentration on an economic basis that these deposits are so far of no avail.

Molybdenum is a metal about which has always hung the curtain of mystery and secrecy. Not only so, but metallurgists differ widely in their ideas as to its useful properties as a steel alloy material. Some believe it to have alloy properties better than tungsten or vanadium, or both, others believe it to be far better than any other alloy or combination of alloys for the lining of great guns, but so little was it used before the war that there was no market. The demand, however, became insistent, not only from France and England, but it is suspected from Germany also for gun linings, and for roller and ball-bearing steels, and other steels requiring special toughness and wear resistance. So late as 1915 the actual weight of gold produced in the United States was twice that of the molybdenum mined there. But mines were opened in Arizona and Nevada and California, and a mountain top in Colorado was found to consist entirely of low grade disseminated molybdenum ore and one plant now located there, on the edge of the perpetual snows can probably fill the world's demands. There may be a great future for this steel alloy mineral, but only careful experimentation can determine that.

In all these and other formerly imported minerals the United States now stands knowing that if it needs its requirements can be supplied from its own mines for an indefinite period.

Most of the world's tungsten, another steel alloy mineral, used to come from Bolivia, Queensland and Portugal, with the United States producing from 18 to 25 per cent of the whole. War demands led to intensive prospecting in the far west, and now this country, from the states of California, Colorado, Nevada and Arizona, produces sufficient for the world's needs.

ADMIRAL SIMS' WELCOME

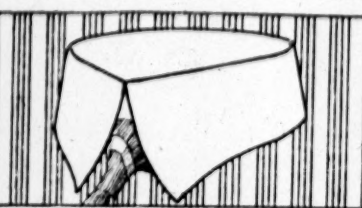
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A new war secret concerning Admiral Sims of the American Navy was disclosed recently by Lord Jellicoe, presiding at an address by Dr. G. R. Parkin at Bedford College. Admiral Sims, Lord Jellicoe said, when he arrived in Great Britain, on America entering the war, was "welcomed" by having his ship mined under him. Lord Jellicoe explained that Admiral Sims was to have been spoken at the meeting but was unable to attend because he had taken personal command of the United States naval force which had been sent to welcome President Wilson—the man who had done so much for civilization and who, when called upon in March, responded in a manner which resulted in a speedy armistice. Proceeding, Lord Jellicoe said, it fell to the lot of Admiral Sims, when he came to Great Britain to explain to the United States Navy Board, 3000 miles away, British needs and necessities. The United States Navy Board responded most nobly and the cooperation and comradeship between the British and American navies had become so close that the two services had become one. He was glad, he said, to have that opportunity of testifying to the great services which Admiral Sims had rendered to the allied cause. Modern discipline was the subject on which Admiral Sims was to have spoken. There would be no success in democracy unless there was also some discipline, Lord Jellicoe declared.

STUDENT AID FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

YORKTON, Saskatchewan—That soldiers who, when they enlisted in the war, were university or high school students studying for some definite profession and who upon discharge wished to complete their studies, should be financially aided by the Dominion Government, is the substance of a resolution passed by the Yorkton Board of Trade, and which will be sent to other boards for endorsement, and also to the government for approval. It is contended that this form of assistance would be more welcome to discharged soldiers who had partly completed a graduation course than a grant of land or a loan with which to go farming. It is provided in the resolution that in such cases the soldier could choose which form of assistance he desired.



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A POET OF FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Having occasion, a few years ago, to dip into Burgundian folk-lore, I came upon material collected by a Frenchman, whose name was then unknown to me—François Fertault. The work upon which I would draw being dated 1875 I wrote to his publisher, asking permission to make an extract.

To my surprise, I received, a few days later, a letter from the author himself, written in handwriting much superior to my own, and asking me to call upon him when next in Paris. That invitation I accepted, and found myself in a small flat, on the slope of Montmartre, being warmly welcomed by a little, gray figure of a man, robed in a drab dressing gown.

At the home of that gentle Burgundian poet, whose father had been a soldier in the armies of the First Empire, I became a frequent visitor. We had many a talk together, when he would tell, with extreme vivacity, and an unflinching memory, tale after tale of his long and beautiful life, as there is one of them—an event that greatly advanced Fertault's poetical reputation, and is, at the same time, an incident very curious in literary history.

Léon Curmer, who, at that time (1840) was editing an important work, "Les Français peints par eux-mêmes," intrusted to François Fertault the section dealing with Burgundian folk-lore and song. Here let the poet speak for himself.

"I had to get material for this work, and though I had ready a dance song, and noël bourgeois, I could find no example of the folk song—nothing, nothing at all that was complete enough to be representative. My article must go to press that night. What could I do? An idea came to me—absurd at first; then merely audacious, bold, possible! The idea developed. Something was at work here (tapping his forehead), something alive. I could see my country, my peasants. I listened, listened. It all came to me, straight from my beloved Burgundy, with the scent of the fields in it; I heard couplets and a refrain. Yes, through the sweetness of the dream came a song. It was nearly eleven at night. With an eager hand I was knocking at Scheffer's door, opposite. Scheffer was a musician—and would understand."

"You are not in bed, then?"
"Not yet; but it is about time. What's the matter?"

"Nothing—only I have got my Burgundian song."

"Bravo! Where did you unearth it?"
"I didn't. I made it—words and air—Scheffer's eyes were wide open."

"Now I'll hum it, while you piece it together on the piano."
"Good! I'm with you!"
"We did it. Next day the composers were busy, and the Burgundian folk song, 'Eho!' was born into the world." Here are the refrain and a couplet:

Eho! Eho! Eho!
Les aigleux vont aux plaines,
Eho! Eho! Eho!
Et les loups sont aux bois (bois).

T'es mon aigleux, ma reine!
Les grands viles, c'est les bos.
Par ainsi donc Madeline
N'en va pas du nœuveau.

For years the innocent deception was undiscovered. The world in general accepted "Eho!" as a peasant song. Provinces other than Burgundy claimed it. It is sung to this day, with variations, in Dauphiné, in Champagne, in the lonely forests of the Ardennes.

One evening, in the nineties, the playwright Catulle Mendès, speaking at Paris, in the presence of other men of letters, expressed the opinion that "Eho!" was written by a young Burgundian shepherd-boy, very much in love. To him stepped up a little man, who said: "Well, Monsieur Mendès; that young Burgundian shepherd-boy is myself."

"And if ever," added my friend, "I

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saw astonishment written upon a human face, it was upon the face of Catulle Mendès."

In December, 1910, François Fertault made one of his rare excursions abroad—to the great amphitheater of the Sorbonne, at Paris, where, before an audience of 5000, the poet and Academician, Jean Richepin, welcomed "The Doyen of French letters, whose presence is a true benediction to our fête."

Two years later the Doyen received another act of homage that greatly delighted him—a "declaration," and an offer of marriage, from a tiny relative of four summers, whom he thanked, in part, as follows:

Va, laisse tonner tes jeunes années
Comme un clair essaim.
Plus tard tes amours seront mieux données
Qu'au "petit cousin."

Et lui, souriant de ton dire étrange,
Si frais, si calm,
Restera, gardant ce souvenir d'ange
Ton petit cousin.

Was ever a proposal more prettily declined?

In 1913 François Fertault received the cross of the Legion of Honor; then, on June 24, 1914, came the hundredth anniversary, when his letter-box overflowed, when a deputation from the Société des Gens de Lettres presented him with a medal specially struck in his honor, when he published his last book of poems, "A Cent Ans," a cheerful little volume, calm and dignified, lit with an exquisite sensibility.

In François Fertault France possessed a poet, who, though lack of imagination barred him from a place among the Olympians, was always competent, sincere, charming; unfalteringly true to the noble promptings of his own honest mind. His work—to him always holy, wrought ever for love, and never for gain, brought consolation to many, and pleasure to thousands.

PROJECTED STATE MONOPOLIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—A good deal of discussion and some opposition has centered round the new state monopolies. These comprise coffee and its substitutes, tea, sugar, petroleum, benzine, paraffin and other mineral oils, excluding lubricants and the residues after distillation, coal, with the exception of coke produced in Italy, trade alcohol, explosive materials and electric lamps, as well as the extraction and sale of mercury both at home and abroad, and quinine and its by-products. A statement was issued to the press after a recent meeting of the Union of Italian Chambers of Commerce approving the protests raised by the executive of the union and declaring that a régime of monopolies was inimical to that development of production and exchange from which alone Italy could derive the economic resurrection which must follow victory. It stated that the manufacturers and traders who only asked that they might work and produce were fulfilling a duty to their country by that agitation, and declared that they realized their part in the economic awakening of their country, expressing also their readiness to help by their work in meeting the financial needs of the state. After setting forth various objections to the régime of monopolies and proposing alternative measures, the statement ends with the declaration that the meeting resolved to bring the foregoing considerations to the notice of the ministers concerned and to maintain an agitation against the economic policy which the government appeared to wish to install as being harmful to the productive development of the country.

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LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 558)

Rhode Island Dodged the Issue
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In the issue of The Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 18 under the heading of "Standing of States on Dry Amendment," the statement reads:

Number that stand in favor, 40.
Number that stand against, 9.
There seems to be a general idea here in Minnesota that Rhode Island has voted against, and you hear the assertion frequently made to that effect. I have been quoting The Christian Science Monitor as my authority for the statement that no state so far has voted against the amendment except—was it Louisiana?—where the action was afterward reconsidered and the amendment ratified. But, when the head of our Minnesota State Enforcement League makes the statement, as he was today quoted, that Rhode Island has voted wet, I feel I must find out where the discrepancy lies. I would like to know how to explain the matter in the paper so that I may not be considered inaccurate. (Signed) CARRIE M. ALLEN.
St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 21, 1919.

Both the Rhode Island Senate and House, in the last session, failed to vote directly upon the ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment, voting instead upon measures dealing with the method of disposition of the amendment. By this political procedure the result was to evade the issue. The lower branch voted in favor of a substitute measure, which was for a popular referendum on the question. The upper branch, in spite of forcible appeals to settle the point, voted 20 to 18 to postpone action indefinitely. One of the first measures to be introduced to the Legislature this year was one for ratification of the amendment, but so far no action has been taken in either branch.—The Editor.

STEPS TO AID UNEMPLOYED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress, the question of unemployment in Canada is becoming a serious problem. As evidence of this he points to the large number of unemployed in Toronto and Montreal, adding that he looks to the government to take vigorous action. So far he said employers had failed to act on a suggestion that they shorten the hours of labor so as to spread what employment there was available among the greatest number possible. Accusing the government of being an equal offender with other employers of labor, Mr. Moore pointed to the work on the Welland Canal, where he asserted the nine-hour day was still effective while the wages paid were the same as those in force in 1914.

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M. JOUHAUX SPEAKS ON AIMS OF LABOR

Leader of French Labor Confederation Emphasizes Need of Reorganizing Industrial Scheme in Justice to Labor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Léon Jouhaux, secretary of the Confédération Générale du Travail, received a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at House of the Syndicates and consented to express some of the views he is about to defend at the international social and labor conference, to be held at Berne on Feb. 3.

With characteristic frankness, M. Jouhaux went straight to the point. "The conference," he declared, "must be held, as it will be the best means of insuring acceptance of the labor clauses, which will constitute the true international labor charter of the future. But these clauses must be wholly inspired by the demands formulated by the direct representatives of the working classes."

M. Jouhaux went on to say that the most pressing necessity of the hour was to organize the country in order to adapt its régime to the necessities of modern life. Without a definite program, however, without precise direction of ideas, the progress is insignificant. M. Jouhaux therefore recognizes how indispensable it is to give to the French Labor Party a precise aim, for, he declares, "nothing is more dangerous at the present time than a division of effort."

According to M. Jouhaux, the moment is particularly well chosen for the working classes to assume the direction of production, but, far from advising his followers to assume this direction forcibly, and by recourse to extreme measures, he urges them to remember that it is not sufficient to make a revolution to change the political order of things, but it is especially useful to assist its continuity and development by a progressive increase in production.

"We must remain strongly attached to our ideal," M. Jouhaux continued, "while striving to realize it a little more each day, and ever drawing nearer to the ultimate goal of our efforts of emancipation. Even a partial realization of our efforts does not mean that one abandons one's ideal, but, on the contrary, that one is preparing a new order, toward which we are striving."

Questioned as to the minimum demands of the French proletariat, M. Jouhaux replied: "The Confédération Générale du Travail agrees with President Wilson's 14 points. We consider the peace of the peoples should be based on the constitution of a League of Nations and the suppression of economic protection, which would end fatally in the exploitation of the laboring classes, the creation of an international office of transportation, and the distribution of raw material, as well as the internationalization of the colonies, suppression of all reprisals based upon mere instinct of revenge, and general disarmament to be replaced by the judicial constitution of the League of Nations. Only thus can militarism, all militarism," M. Jouhaux added, "forcibly be vanquished."

"None, international democracy will triumph. Nor are these the only demands made by the Confédération in the name of French trade unionists. It also claims the reestablishment of all constitutional liberties, the right of meeting, of speaking, the suppression of all censorship, proclamation of a full amnesty for all, and the liberation of all aliens from the concentration camps."

"Doubtless, on these latter points, representatives of the Confédération Générale du Travail will agree with the German Socialist delegates, who are also to take part in the Berne conference."

Without insisting further upon these questions, M. Jouhaux passed on to the enumeration of the demands of the workers.

"We consider," he said, "that industrial servitude must disappear, and work must no longer be a product which capital accepts or refuses at will. We therefore demand equality of treatment for both sexes, and that trade union rights should be extended to all state officials."

"The right of the syndicates to intervene in all labor questions must be recognized, and the formula 'equal work, equal salary' must be strictly applied. We especially must insist on an eight-hour working day, be it in commerce, industry, or agriculture. We also demand that night work in bakeries and in other particularly unhealthy industries should be forbidden to all women and children under 18. 'However,' continued M. Jouhaux, 'in order to insure the application of these fundamentals, we wish to insti-

tute a national economic council, which will be helped in its task by national councils, in which all syndicates will be directly represented. It is undeniable that men in France have many vast problems to solve. They can only broach them by freeing themselves from all party quarrels, and by rising above the miserable competition of interests, getting rid of unintelligent coteries. After the painful trial through which our country has just passed, it can only regain strength through harmony."

The world-wide character of the war has exhausted those general reserves accumulated by labor during the long period of peace.

"The people must seek their salvation within themselves. Economic stagnation, together with the demobilization, creates in France acute disorder, which reveals how pressing is the necessity of a coordination of national means of action, in order to obtain a rational utilization of riches in the general interest."

"This organization must be constituted," declared M. Jouhaux, in that warm voice of his, which doubtless greatly contributes to his success as a popular leader. "It must unite the organized forces capable of exerting a right of control on all that belongs to the economic realm, in such a manner as to correct any lack of organization, and any weakness of direction."

Questioned as to the task the National Economic Council will be called upon to accomplish, M. Jouhaux answered:

"The task of the council will comprise two distinct stages; it will first strive to better the economic situation of the country in the present difficult circumstances with which it has to contend. Rapid inquiries will reveal the exact resources of the country, and, for this purpose, the National Economic Council will avail itself of the aid of technical advisors. The C. N. E., as it is already termed by its supporters, intends to deal with the government through the medium of the Premier in order, as M. Jouhaux explained, to avoid all friction which might otherwise arise with the ministerial organizations. The collaborators, who are working with him for the formation of a National Economic Council, especially wish to prevent it resembling a Parliament in miniature."

Nor must it be limited to a restricted circle. That is why M. Jouhaux proposed that amongst its members should be included the heads of large industries, workmen, technical advisors, and delegates of the government. Moreover, to these four elements should be added competent authorities on matters of law and political economy, who would, so to speak, represent public opinion."

"Nothing," concluded M. Jouhaux, "is more important at this moment than to place the right of labor at the very base of the social and economic reconstruction."

LABOR CANDIDATES FOR LONDON COUNCIL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday)—Labor hopes to contest 45 out of a total of 124 seats in the coming London County Council elections, and candidates have already been selected for the Bethnal Green, Fulham, Hampstead, Kensington and Lambeth divisions. The party has adopted what it calls a Home Rule program, and demands speedy action in housing and transit reform. The most prominent plank in the election platform is the payment of rates by a national levy on incomes above £250 per annum, and payment of London County Council members.

HARDSHIPS OF TRADE CONTROL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Baltic Exchange held a meeting this afternoon to protest against the continuance of government restrictions on trade, and passed a resolution calling upon the government to confer with trade representatives, or, in the event of refusal, to select a committee to show the hardships continued control resulted in for individuals, and Mr. Magill, chairman of the Board of Superior Grain Supervisors of Canada, said wheat could be sold more cheaply by unrestricted trade than by all the government commissions. Canadian farmers, he said, wanted the restrictions removed by Sept. 1.

JEWES AID AMERICANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Feb. 22 has been appointed "Americanization Day for Jewish Immigrants," by the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, which states that it is planned to hold meetings in more than 700 cities where Jewish immigrants have found home, in order to point out to them the necessity for complete Americanization.

POLICE DEMAND FOR RECOGNIZED UNION

London Police Leaders Claim Better Service Would Be Possible With Official Recognition—General Strike Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its labor correspondent.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The letter sent on Jan. 24 by Sir Edward Troup, permanent Undersecretary to the Home Office, to James Marston, president of the Police Union, in reply to the demands submitted on behalf of the police may prove to be more serious than the authorities care to believe. At a meeting on Sunday of the London and provincial police, it was decided to formulate demands that there should be official recognition of the union by the authorities immediately and a substantial increase in the pay of all ranks, better pensions for widows of police officers, and an independent inquiry into the reasons that led to the discharge of the three policemen engaged by the railway company.

In regard to the latter, the executive was authorized to take whatever steps were considered necessary to enforce a satisfactory inquiry by Jan. 27.

The Home Office, replying to the last demand, points out that the three officers concerned were employed by the Midland Railway Company, and that the Home Office has no authority to intervene in the matter; that the railway company has not received a request for an interview from the three men in question, and that they understand the general manager of the company will receive them if asked to do so.

It is generally believed that the executive of the union will endeavor to act on the mandate given them at Sunday's meeting and declare a general strike. In view of the foregoing, which places the matter in a different light by transferring the responsibility to the railway company, the time limit cannot reasonably be given effect to.

The meeting evidently acted on the assumption that the matter was one for immediate negotiation with the Home Office, with whom the union officials have been in correspondence. The question of pay and pensions has not been replied to, in consequence of the refusal on the part of the Home Office to recognize, or to negotiate with, the police union.

The attention of the latter being directed to the representative board which was set up as a result of the recent London police strike, and through whom all grievances and demands should be made to the Commissioner of Police, "which would receive immediate attention," the police express their unwillingness to submit their grievances through these channels, and claim the right to submit their proposals in the manner best known to themselves. They point out that past experience shows that "immediate consideration" by a Commissioner of Police may mean waiting 18 months for a decision.

It would appear that there are certain stages through which every class and body of workers, banded together for mutual protection, must travel. Official recognition of the union is one of these, and it seemed but yesterday when the great railway unions were chiefly concerned in the culmination of this demand. That there has been a better understanding between the railway workers and the railway executive and the government as a result of recognition cannot be denied.

The valuable services J. H. Thomas, M. P., and his colleagues of the National Union of Railwaymen gave to the government during the war cannot be too highly appreciated. Instrumental as they were on a number of occasions in keeping the railwaymen at work when every other agency had failed, the Home Office would be well advised to follow the precedent of the Board of Trade, and not play into the hands of the rebel element, which, as Sunday's meeting revealed, are to be found in strong numbers, even among the police.

It is as well too that the authorities should recognize that, on the question of recognition, the police will obtain the sympathy and support from every union in the country, if for no other reason than that they each and all

have gone through the same process of trial and struggle.

At the mass meeting referred to, there were indications of a sharp division of opinion in regard to matters of policy, particularly as to the methods, and occasionally feeling ran high. The desire to demonstrate the strength of the union, which, by the way, has increased enormously in numbers, and the sincerity of their demands, by resorting to the strike weapon was strongly evidenced, although the officials in the main urged caution and moderation.

It is at least worthy of consideration whether by granting recognition and obtaining the cooperation of responsible officials of the union, the authorities would not in the end show sound statesmanship and perform a public service.

Strong Action by French Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The railway, omnibus and tramway employees held two meetings during the course of Saturday, when it was decided to resume work on Sunday on the understanding that negotiations were to be immediately opened with the companies and the government.

Directly the strike was declared, threatening to hold up all transport facilities of the capital, the government took energetic action. It was immediately decided to requisition the personnel and matériel of the transport companies, particularly of the Métropolitain.

Posters were hung out informing employees that pending result of the negotiations they must resume work and failing to do so, they would be placed at the disposal of the military authorities. The government further urged the companies to enter into relations with the men, and announced the taking over of the services, so that the population of Paris might be protected from a complete cessation of transport facilities. The cause of the strike is said to be the high cost of living and inadequate wages.

MR. GOMPERS' VIEWS OF THE BOLSHEVIKI

Labor Leader Wants to Know if Berne Conference Is to Be Used by Propagandists—Extremists Obstacle to Workers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Samuel Gompers, interviewed by the representative of La France Libre, declared that the labor movement in America, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, was the most important of the whole world, because in its efforts to secure for labor just rewards, it employed no political influence.

With regard to the Berne conference, Mr. Gompers said that before going to Berne he would like to know what organizations were going to be represented there. Were real labor organizations to be represented, or was the conference to be utilized by the Germans as a means of spreading Bolshevik propaganda? Mr. Gompers said he was convinced that progress could only be realized by the development of national economic forces and not by a cataclysm leading to the downfall of civilization.

So long as Germany retained her nationalism, the international movement could not develop freely. The Bolsheviks were chasing their own shadow. In a day they wished to transform society, which had taken thousands of years to evolve.

Existing conditions were not favorable to a rapid march towards great social amelioration. This the Bolsheviks overlooked. American labor, however, wished to profit by the extraordinary opportunity now offered without, however, losing the great advantages which labor had won for itself during the war. The Bolsheviks by their exaggeration put stumbling blocks in the way of obtaining betterment for the workers.

SHIP CONTRACTS SUSPENDED

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Shipbuilding contracts aggregating \$51,000,000 in California yards have been suspended by the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

PLEAS BY WORKERS FOR GOVERNMENT

Living Wage Asked at Hearing Before Senate Committee—Women Petition for a Law Fixing a Minimum Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In the Senate committee room just below the one in which the meat packers, their lawyers and agents were having a hearing explaining profits running into millions of dollars, there were men and women, government employees, making a plea before a special subcommittee for a living wage.

A man from the appraiser's office in Philadelphia testified that he had worked for the government for 23 years, and until the raise of \$120 a year since the war began he had had only \$720 a year. "I have some ginger in me yet," he told the committee, "and I could go out and get a job, but I want to work for the government; I always have, but it is up to you, gentlemen, to treat me right now. I try to save a little money, but the landlord takes it, food takes it, coal takes it. They tried to raise my rent after I had lived in the house 23 years. I speak for 42 laborers. We work along the river front and do all kinds of work. We have families and all we get is \$840. You ought to do something for us."

Miss Haver, secretary and legislative representative of the Consumers League, said that the government should be the model employer. "There are now minimum wage laws in 12 states," she said, "and others pending in five states. The national government should set an example. It is hard to get better positions when involved in the difficulties in which so many of the employees find themselves."

Miss Ethel M. Smith, secretary of the legislative committee of the National Women's Trade Union League, emphasized the need of the women government workers for the \$3 minimum wage, especially because of the fact that discrimination against the women has resulted in their being massed in the lower wage group of the government service. She cited also the figures collected by the various branches of the National Federation of Federal Employees, showing that 70 and 75 per cent of the women workers have others besides themselves to support. "If a man's wage is to be fixed on the basis of a family of five," she urged, "it is utterly unfair and illogical to fix the woman's wage on the basis of the needs of one."

Fifteen hundred dollars was set as the minimum living wage for a family of five, the basis being the same for men and women.

LABOR'S CLAIM TO OPPOSITION IN DOUBT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday)—Considerable doubt exists regarding the recognition of the Labor Party as the official opposition in the House of Commons, seeing that no fewer than 10 Liberal Privy Counsellors and former Ministers intend to occupy seats on the front opposition bench. But it is not anticipated at Liberal headquarters that any difficulties will arise regarding their friendly cooperation with the other occupants.

SPECIAL APPEAL ON Y. M. C. A. DRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—According to announcement made on Tuesday night, contributions aggregating \$44,811 have been recorded in the drive of the Y. M. C. A. of this city for a fund of \$174,000 to continue its activities for the boys who are returning from overseas. The second day of the campaign brought an increase of \$14,000. This does not include a large number of small subscriptions yet to

be announced. Several subscriptions of \$5000 have thus far been recorded. The managers of the drive have sent out a special appeal to the hundreds of men who have benefited by the Y. M. C. A. in the past to give expression to their appreciation of its services by subscribing to the fund.

Arthur S. Johnson, president of the association, stated that the present financial need comes as a result of the strenuous efforts the organization made to prepare young men for service with the colors. The sudden signing of the armistice ended these activities, at a loss to the association.

LEADERS OF LABOR DISAGREE ON BERNE

Secretary of British Trade Union Federation Refuses French Invitation to Discuss Program of International Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The following telegram was received on Saturday by W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions from Léon Jouhaux, secretary of the Confédération Générale du Travail.

"In accord with the American delegation's desire for an interview with you in Paris on Thursday, Jan. 29, before the international conference fixed at Berne for Feb. 3, we also invite Mr. Oudegeest to participate in the interview.—Jouhaux."

To this, Mr. Appleton replied as follows: "Cannot see any utility in coming to Paris to discuss program of Socialist and labor conference to be held at Berne. Have no official cognizance of this conference, and any interposition on my part might be misunderstood by nations affiliated to international secretariat."

"My joint committee of the Federation of Trade Unions has accepted an invitation to collaborate with Mr. Oudegeest and the nations for whom he is acting. Shall be happy to consult with American delegates, if they return to London. Have consulted with Mr. Oudegeest, and he is in accord.—Appleton."

Meanwhile, as has been stated in previous cables, plans are being made to resuscitate the International Federation of Trade Unions, an organization that has been in existence some 20 years. Jan Oudegeest, who, accompanied by M. Firmen, has been in London, conferring with Mr. Appleton, has now convened a meeting in Amsterdam on March 8, which will be attended by representatives of the organizations affiliated to the International from the Scandinavian countries, Central Empires and Great Britain.

It should be clearly understood that the International Trade Union Conference to meet in Holland is strictly trade union, and non-political. It concerns itself solely with trade union affairs, and seeks to work, not by usurping the powers of government, but by improving the condition of the peoples throughout the world, along its own lines.

TROOPS AT NEWPORT NEWS

NEWPORT NEWS, Virginia—The battleship Nebraska arrived here on Tuesday with about 1000 officers and men from France. The battleship New Jersey, due here, reported that she had put in at the Azores for minor repairs and would be several days late in reaching port. Among the units aboard the Nebraska were the eleventh field signal battalion, and the four hundred and twenty-first and four hundred and twenty-second telephone battalions.

NAVY YARD BRIDGE URGED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Secretary of the Navy on Tuesday advocated to the House Naval Affairs Committee the construction of a \$2,225,000 bridge joining Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and Kittery, Maine, at the site of the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

BELFAST PRESENTS UNWONTED SCENES

Stoppage of Public Utilities Owning to Strike Prevents Church Services—Men Express Disapproval of Strike Order

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Belfast writes that, from all appearances, the strike movement in Belfast is against the trade unions, and an interesting point is that the chief speaker at the meetings appears to be a Russian Jew born in Dublin. The streets on Sunday, the dispatch continued, looked ugly, and very few churches were able to hold services, no light being available. Such churches as were open, had to resort to a few candles, and even they are almost impossible to obtain in Belfast at the moment.

Further, no restaurants were able on Monday to supply food, since the supply of gas was cut off, and no cooking could be done. All the warehouse girls also were out on Monday, although they are not striking, but are unable to work, since no power is available for the machines.

The streets are full of unemployed men and women. Meanwhile, those competent to form an opinion are perfectly conscious of what is at the back of the trouble, and causing the men to injure themselves in this unfortunate way. The Christian Science Monitor representative, in conversation with some workmen, ascertained that they were not at all in sympathy with the strikers, beyond feeling 8 o'clock is early enough for any workman to start work.

Men in the shipyards, when told that if shorter hours are granted, they must work harder, declared to The Christian Science Monitor representative that they did not agree, because there should be enough work for everybody, and they did not want to take the work away from the discharged soldiers.

BOND ISSUE PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—The State Public Utilities Commission has been asked to give permission for the issuance of bonds amounting to \$6,000,000 by the Union Station here, in order to begin erection of the new station. The \$6,000,000 will be but a part of the money needed in the project. Previously the commission had given the company authority to issue \$50,000,000 in bonds, but they were not issued, because of the war.

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GERMAN CABINET TO BE RECONSTRUCTED

Herr Ebert Says Imperial Government Must Be Formed After Meeting of Assembly—Discuss German United States

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Berlin Government wireless states that the conference between the German Imperial Government, the Central Council of German Soviets, and the federal governments, terminated on Saturday. They showed a strong tendency toward a German United States, although the difficulties in the way should not be underestimated. The People's Commissary, Herr Landsberg, spoke particularly strongly in favor of unity. He did the Prussian Finance Minister also, although he admitted the existence of difficulties. The Württemberg Minister, Herr Liesching, pointed out that fear prevailed in South Germany of overmuch centralization in Berlin, which, he said, should be opposed. The People's Commissary, Herr Ebert, announced that the government was determined, immediately after the meeting of the National Assembly, to hand in their portfolios, and to proceed at once with the most serious task of forming a new imperial government. He proposed the formation of a commission to consider the draft constitution, and a motion was unanimously adopted and a resolution passed specifically stating that the Constitution Bill considered "provides solely for the creation of a central authority, the formation of an imperial ministry, and the cooperation of the German free states at the National Assembly."

The commission formed is to report to the Imperial Administration.
New Constitution Discussed
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Monday)—The Berlin Government wireless states that Herr Ebert presided on Saturday over the conference of the Imperial Administration with the various federal states for discussion of the new Imperial Constitution. About 100 representatives participated. Dr. Preuss, State Secretary for the Interior, who opened the debate, dealt first of all with the first section of the Constitutional Bill, which concerns the partitioning of Prussia and the determining of the smaller federal states.

Resistance to the abolition of Prussia's hegemony was, he said, offered solely in the interests of the champions of the old Monarchist régime. The Republic cannot hold to those old structures. The Prussian Prime Minister recognized that the Empire must be unitedly defended, but thought the contemplated regrouping was being made too much at Prussia's expense, and in favor of the South German states.

The Bavarian Premier, Kurt Eisner, thereupon introduced the draft of an emergency bill, which, in his opinion, would render all decision superfluous. Herr Ebert rejected this proposal as prejudicial to the National Assembly, which, he said, must have unquestioned sovereignty. Herr Eisner's attempt to introduce his bill in place of Dr. Preuss' draft was regarded by a portion of the conference as sabotage, and was rejected. Herr Heine, a representative of Anhalt, and a former Major Socialist member of the Reichstag, pronounced against the partitioning of Prussia and asserted that this question would create a bone of contention among the whole of the people. The negotiations will be continued.

KING OF MONTENEGRO ADVISES THE PEOPLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Sir J. Roper Partington, Consul-General for Montenegro, has received the following official communication from King Nicholas:
"His Majesty the King of Montenegro, aware of the tragic events which still desolate his country, and being anxious to stay further bloodshed, has addressed the following message to his people:

"I beg of you to remain quietly in your homes and not to oppose by force of arms the troops which are now endeavoring to take possession of the government of the country. I have received the highest assurance from the great allied powers that, very shortly, an opportunity will be offered to the Montenegrin people freely to determine the political form of their future government. For my part, I will with pleasure accept this decision. This message has been approved by the Peace Conference and sanction given for transmission to Montenegro."

POLISH PREMIER'S MESSAGE TO ENVOYS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Mr. Paderewski has sent the following message to the Polish Government's representatives abroad:
"Summoned by the head of the state, the Generalissimo Pilsudski, I have taken office as President of the Council, and Minister for Foreign Affairs. I wish to express my thanks to you for the devotion you have shown in carrying out your duties. At the same time, I request you to continue for the time being to conduct the affairs of the delegation until further notice. In the immediate future, I shall make special arrange-

ments for the definite organization of our representatives abroad, and you will be advised of them in due course." The message was sent to the Polish National Committee in Paris, as well as to the Polish charge d'affaires in Bern, Belgrade, Stockholm, The Hague and Vienna.

APPOINTMENTS IN UNITED KINGDOM

King Approves of Various New Appointments—Earl Lytton a Civil Lord of Admiralty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The King has approved the appointment of Earl Lytton to be Civil Lord of the Admiralty; Mr. Charles A. McCurdy, M. P., to be Parliamentary Secretary to the Food Ministry, and Major the Hon. Waldorf Astor, M. P., to be Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board. Major Baird, who is to assist Major Astor, is succeeded as Financial Secretary to the Munitions Ministry by Mr. James Fitzalan Hope, M. P.

Earl Lytton is a grandson of the famous Bulwer Lytton, the novelist. Like his father, he inherits the literary tastes of the family. He is the second to bear the title of Earl, and has held various government appointments. He was made a civil lord of the Admiralty in 1916. Additional Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty in the following year. His present position is practically a reappointment.

Mr. McCurdy, M. P., is a barrister, and has done a great deal of war work, first in the writing of pamphlets, and later in addressing meetings of munition workers. He is one of the founders of the League of Free Nations Association, now merged in the League of Nations Union.

Major Waldorf Astor is the son of Lord Astor, formerly Mr. Waldorf Astor of New York. He was elected as a Unionist for Plymouth in December, 1910. For a time he interrupted his political work to take up military staff work in the Southern Command and in the London district. In July, 1915, he was back in political life, becoming Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Food.

Major John Lawrence Baird was Unionist member for the Rugby division of Warwickshire in the former Parliament and was returned to the new one as a Coalition Unionist. He has been a parliamentary member and secretary of the Air Board since 1916. He has had a diplomatic as well as a military career, having been attaché at Vienna and Cairo and also in Abyssinia, where he was political officer in connection with frontier surveys. He served in the great war from 1914 to 1915 as intelligence officer and received a D. S. O.

Mr. Fitzalan Hope, M. P., is Coalition Unionist member for the Brightside division of Sheffield. He has been a Junior Lord of the Treasury, member of Lord Newton's Prisoners of War Committee, and chairman of the Prisoners of War Employment Committee. He is the author of "A History of the 1900 Parliament."

Appointment to Madras Council

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The King has approved the appointment of Mr. Lionel Davidson, C. S. I., Indian Civil Service, to be member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras.

Mr. Lionel Davidson has been Revenue Secretary to the Madras Government since 1914, having entered the Indian Civil Service in 1886. He was appointed Acting Chief Secretary to the Madras Government in 1916.

New National Marine Board Head

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Shipping Controller has appointed Lieut.-Col. Leslie Wilson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Shipping Ministry, to be chairman of the National Marine Board in succession to Sir Leo Chiozza Money.

Lieut.-Col. Leslie Orme Wilson served in the South African War in 1900, as well as in the Gallipoli campaign and on the French front. He has been Unionist member for Reading since 1913.

Sir Charles Fielding Resigns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Sir Charles Fielding has resigned the post of Director-General of Food Production, owing to other business engagements. His department will be absorbed by the Board of Agriculture.

ALLIES URGED TO REMAIN TOGETHER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Sunday)—The guests at the Franco-Rumanian dinner given in honor of the first appearance of the paper La Roumanie, were addressed by Mr. Take Jonescu. The Rumanian statesman insisted on the need of fostering in peace the friendships which war had either given rise to, or revived. He proposed a pact to the alliance of France with the five nations: Polish, Czech-Slovak, Serbo-Yugo-Slav, Rumanian and Greek, which constituted the rampart of civilization in Eastern Europe.

FINAL RETURNS OF GERMAN ELECTIONS

Majority Socialists Maintain Position of Strongest Individual Party—Prussian Constituent Assembly Elections

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A Berlin message states that the final amended results of the elections to the German national assembly are as follows:

Majority Socialists, 165;
Center Party, 91;
Democrats, 75;
Conservatives, 38;
National Liberals, 23;
Various other parties, 8.

Meanwhile elections to the Prussian constituent assembly on Sunday passed off without incident. It is estimated that considerably fewer people voted than at the national assembly elections the previous week.

Protests Against Partitions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The German Government wireless states that protests against the cession of German districts by the Empire in violation of the Wilsonian program are being made to the government in such numbers that it is impossible to adjudge any separate responsibility for them. Organizations of all parties, municipal, state, and local associations, addresses by whole districts with the separate signatures of all the inhabitants, and memorials from workmen's and soldiers' councils, all lodge protests against the creation of a premature "fait accompli," especially by the Poles.

Protests are even forthcoming from the Prussian Baltic ports against the arbitrary limitations of their "Hinterland" by irruptions which destroy the Empire.

The government of the Empire declared once again that now, as always, it is maintaining its adhesion to the Wilsonian program without reservation, but that it stipulated for their realization by the Peace Conference, and therefore will defend itself in the most resolute manner against the anticipation of decisions of the congress, or even against arbitrary violation of the idea of nationality.

It will show all who try to take advantage of the alleged helplessness of the Empire that they are mistaken.

German Clergy Quit Baltic

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—The Berlin correspondent of the Berlingske Tidende writes that the German Evangelical clergy, who declare that, through centuries, they have been bearers of culture in the Baltic provinces, decided at a meeting to leave with the last German troops, because their work had been made impossible by the Russian Bolsheviks, Estonians, and Livonians, united in a common hatred of the Germans.

German Employment Control

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Berlin Government wireless states that in order to counteract the bad condition existing in the labor market, respective communities have been authorized to stop unemployment relief in all cases where individuals refuse, without reasonable cause, to take the work offered them. Should this step prove insufficient to remove the evil, stronger measures are to be taken.

In this connection it is stated that the number of hands wanted in agriculture alone is some 600,000, and, through lack of labor, planting of spring crops is in danger of being inadequately carried out.

Troops to Elect Delegates

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The German Government wireless states: By decree of the German State Government and the Home Secretary, members of the troop units stationed in the East beyond the German frontier have been given the right to

elect on Feb. 2, by means of general, equal, and secret suffrage, two representatives for the German National Assembly.

The Bavarian Prime Minister, in a letter to the press, states that he is not in accord with the opposition to the union of German-Austria with Germany, expressed by Professor Förster, the Bavarian Ambassador in Bern. On the contrary, Herr Eisner considers the union of German-Austria with Germany one of the most important tasks to be accomplished.

In view of the suspension of payment to Germany by the former Austro-Hungarian Army administration, the German creditors have specially authorized a Berlin banking concern to obtain recognition of the validity of their claims, which the German authorities have promised to support.

German Concession to Poles

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Monday)—The Berlin Government wireless states that the Prussian Government has canceled the decision of the Prussian State Ministry of February 1882, according to which individuals whose mother tongue is Polish were not allowed to be used as officials in the provinces of West Prussia and Poland, or in the government district of Oppeln.

Oderberg's Capture Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Monday)—The Berlin Government wireless press states that the authorities of the Breslau National Council and of the Province of Silesia announce that the Czech troops captured Oderberg after a severe fight with the Poles.

General von Winterfeld Resigns

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Berlin message states that General von Winterfeld resigned from the Armistice Commission upon Marshal Poch's decision to occupy a sector of the neutral zone belonging to the fortress of Strasbourg.

Danish Guard Strengthened

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Monday)—A Wireless Press Copenhagen message states that the Danish police officers near the German frontier are to be trebled.

Plans to Regulate "Energy"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Monday)—The Berlin Government wireless states that the Imperial Department of Agriculture has drawn up bills for the regulation of the "energy" of the Empire, and for the creation of new forms of energy. The bills are directed toward securing a united organization and the application of all German national sources of energy.

Recruiting Eastern Army

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—A Berlin message states that it is estimated that about 500,000 men have volunteered for service in the army of the East.

Municipal Elections Ordered

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The German Government wireless states that the existing municipal bodies are to be dissolved, and fresh ones elected by March 2 at the latest, by general, direct and secret ballot, in which every elector will have one vote. All men and women will be eligible for election, and enabled to vote who are German citizens over 20 and have resided in the electoral district for the past six months.

SUBURBAN RATES INCREASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
CHICAGO, Illinois—The House Utilities Committee of Illinois declared on Tuesday that the increase in the suburban rates made by the United States Railroad Administration was illegal. The railroad administration on Monday announced that two cents a mile would be charged for all suburban tickets other than the 60-mile monthly ticket.

NEW REGULATIONS FOR GERMAN ARMY

Relations Between War Ministry and Central Council of German Soviets Settled Giving Ministry the Final Power

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Monday)—The German Government wireless states that, in agreement with the state government and the central council of the German soviets, the War Ministry has published a decree for the regulation of the power of command and the positions of soldiers' councils in the peace-time army, and regarding the dress and equipment, as well as the military salute of the peace-time army, special regulations being reserved for the training units.

The chief power of command is in the hands of the Council of National Commissaries, and its education will take place through the War Ministry, who is responsible to the Council of National Commissaries for the way in which the command is executed. His stipulations and orders must be obeyed by all members of the army, including the soldiers' councils.

The filling of the positions of leaders will be the task of the War Ministry. Soldiers' councils cannot dismiss these leaders, but they can propose their discharge.

The final decision regarding this lies with the government. The soldiers' councils will be elected from the general command, garrison commands, regiments, and independent battalions. Their supervising activity involves the duty of guaranteeing that leaders shall not misuse their powers against the existing government.

Furthermore, they are to cooperate, and are to be co-responsible in the issuing of general orders regarding the provisioning, social and economic questions, matters of leave, and discipline; with the purely military orders regarding the training, command, and employment of troops, they have no concern. Non-commissioned officers and men may be elected as leaders in their own troops section, with officers' rank, for which confirmation of the War Ministry is necessary. The former

indications of rank and grade are abolished. In their place, dark blue strips of material will be fixed on the left sleeve as an indication of grade. Identification signs of different troop sections will be altered. Arms may be carried only when on duty, and firearms only by special order. The side-arm is the same for all members of the army, the covered short infantry bayonet. Members of the army are to greet each other, the

younger in age and lower in grade being the first to salute.

In a special order to officers and non-commissioned officers, the War Ministry points out that the decree regarding the power of command, and so on, is for the purpose of gradual construction. It invites them to appreciate the cooperation with the soldiers' councils, to put aside all non-regulation dress apparel, to improve the general attitude in the streets, to practice mutual salute, and to go in for the training service, especially for the serious profession, the education of young officers, and non-commissioned officers, good care of horses and arms, and exclusion of politics from the domain of military duties.

The appeal is dated Jan. 19. The War Ministry especially points out that this date excludes any ulterior purposes, since the national elections could not be influenced by it, and the influencing of the appeal by the result of the elections was equally out of the question. The appeal concludes, "Our capability of defending ourselves can only grow healthy again if we hold out to each other the hand of fraternity in our labor and in execution of duty."

SOLDIERS DEMAND ALIENS' DISCHARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.
WINNIPEG, Manitoba—The unemployed returned soldiers who commenced a demonstration against Bolshevik sympathizers on Sunday afternoon resumed their rioting on Monday afternoon. The Swift-Canadian Company's plant was visited early in the afternoon. The manager and the Mayor, Mr. Gray, and General Kitchen, G. O. C., addressed the men and urged them not to indulge in lawlessness.

The soldiers demanded that all aliens in the employ of the company be discharged forthwith, and upon the manager promising to do so and install returned soldiers in the morning they departed quietly. At night the returned men carried on a hunt for disloyal aliens, then attacked the dye-works of Sam Blumenberg, alleged leader of the "Reds," but did not find him.

RAILWAYS ALLEGED TO BE INADEQUATE

DEFIANCE, Ohio—That the railroads of this country are inadequate to handle the rapidly increasing traffic was one point agreed upon by delegates attending the National Waterways Conference here. The object of the conference is to develop inland waterways between the Middle West and East by the construction of a barge canal between Chicago and Toledo and connecting Lake Erie with the Gulf of Mexico by the Miami and Erie Canal route.

BRITISH PLANS FOR ARMY DURING 1919

Sufficient Forces to Be Maintained to Secure Fruits of Victory—Rapid Demobilization

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Monday)—Since the armistice, the War Office announces that 15,823 officers and 532,392 men have been demobilized, 47,824 men discharged as unfit, and 144,351 men discharged from certain classes of reserve. About 30,000 men are being discharged from the army per day, but as this rate would, in a couple of months, result in a gap between the great compulsory armies of war and the comparatively small long-service professional armies, which are required to garrison the empire, far-reaching proposals are being discussed, and will be submitted to the cabinet this week by the British conference in Paris concerning the general policy for the army during 1919. They will insure, the War Office states, the maintenance in every theater of sufficient forces to safeguard the fruits of victory, and to see that the Germans and their confederates execute faithfully and punctually the conditions of the armistice and the peace treaty. The United States, France, and Italy will act with Great Britain in maintaining the common interests and securing the advantages gained together.

Great Britain's special obligations in maintaining the Indian Empire and the wide regions in the Middle East, besides the part played by the Royal Navy, have been considered in computing Great Britain's share. It is the government's intention to form armies of occupation of comparatively moderate size, but of the highest discipline and efficiency, and to pay them on a substantially increased scale. The rest of the armies will be demobilized as quickly as possible, and a very few months should see the military establishment reduced to the minimum necessary for the intervening period before a permanent voluntary army can be created.

AUSTRALIAN SERVICE IN LONDON CHURCH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Sunday)—The 131st anniversary of the foundation of Australia as part of the British Empire was observed today by a thanksgiving service in the church of St. Dunstan's in East Cheapside. Among those present were Sir Sidney Grenville, representing the Prince of Wales, the High Commissioner for Australia, General Sir William and Lady Birdwood, Viscount French, officers from H. M. S. Brisbane, and the High Commissioner for Canada.



HOTEL COMMODORE NEW YORK

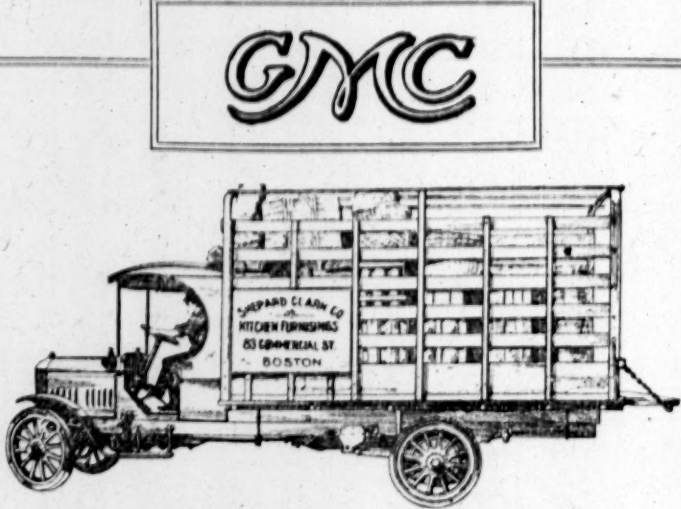
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FULL DETAILS OF CATALAN DEMANDS

Regionalists Present Basis for Autonomy—to Serve as Guide to Constitution Which May Be Given to Catalonians

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—It is now possible to state in full detail the demands made by the Catalan Regionalists for autonomy, which have brought about the severest convulsion in Spanish politics and at the moment of writing threaten to create a complete upheaval of the Spanish Constitution. They embrace many striking provisions the character of which may not have been appreciated from the preliminary slight description already published by the Regionalists. When Señor Puig y Cadafach presented these "bases," as they are called, to the government at Madrid, he did so in an address in which he emphasized the fact that they were not the result of any short consideration nor was Catalan autonomy itself a passing fancy on the part of the Regionalists, but it was the result of centuries of deep conviction. The solution of the problem was vital for the people, and it was not a problem raised only by parties or classes, but was the expression of profound necessities. It was not an artificial creation of writers and politicians, nor the result of ephemeral currents springing up and disappearing with the passing of time, as had been often said. It was the fervent and unanimous expression of the will of Catalonia, the deep, firm and clear voice of Catalan feeling. For two centuries, he said, the political liberty of Catalonia had been entirely suppressed, and the Catalan question in all its integrity had been established. During that period the will of Catalonia had constantly been manifested against the unified and centralist regime imposed.

After referring to previous agitations, he said that the advent of the Twentieth Century saw the intervention of a new political force. The repeated and continuous electoral victories; the magnificent movement toward solidarity which embraced the representatives of all parties, the campaign of all sections of Catalan opinion in order to obtain the Mancomunidad, the various proposals embodying Catalan feeling, which the organization just mentioned had approved at its meetings, uniting in its vote the diversity of shades of opinion of its members, the Parliamentary Assembly of 1917 uniting the Catalan parties once again in greater fullness in a unanimous demand for autonomy—all these and similar facts and circumstances were so recent and well known and were so clear and eloquent that it was not necessary to insist further on them or to commend their value as permanent, enduring expressions of Catalan thought.

Consequently the present petition for autonomy, which fulfilled a continuous popular demand, did not represent any isolated act or circumstance, but, being the most faithful reflection of the most recent of the innumerable manifestations of Catalan desire for internal liberty, was the true expression of a state of opinion that could not be neglected by the public authorities. Conclusions arrived at had been submitted to the Catalan municipalities, the first of which proclaimed the Catalan desire that its right to autonomy should be recognized. More than 98 per cent of the ayuntamientos of Catalonia had voted in favor of this. Now all the economic, social and political forces of their country had entrusted to the President of the Mancomunidad of Catalonia the duty of delivering to Spain the petition arrived at as the result of the municipal plebiscite. At the close of this address Señor Puig y Cadafach again emphasized the fact that all classes in Catalonia were united in this matter. He then presented the bases.

The first section of the bases for the autonomy of Catalonia deals with the question of the demarcation of territory, and it is stipulated that the territory of Catalonia under the new régime shall consist of the four provinces as at present constituted, Barcelona, Gerona, Lerida and Tarragona. This would be the original constitution, but the second part of this section provides for the possibility of an increase.

The second section of the bases deals with the constitution of the proposed new government of Catalonia. The Parliament should consist of two Chambers, the first to be elected by universal direct suffrage and the other by the vote of the members of all the ayuntamientos, and of an executive authority responsible to this Parliament. The regional government, constituted of these elements, would have full sovereignty as regards all the internal affairs of Catalonia, so far as they did not refer to the following matters in which the state would exercise its sovereignty without limitation of any kind. International relations and diplomatic and consular representation; the army and navy, coast and frontier defenses, and all matters relating to national defense; the conditions concerning Spanish nationality, and the exercise of individual rights established in the first section of the Constitution of Spain; the tariff system, commercial treaties and customs; the registration of merchant ships and the rights and privileges conceded; the railways and canals of general utility; penal and mercantile legislation; weights and measures, the monetary system, and the conditions for the circulation of paper money; the regulation of the post and telegraph services; the validity of public documents and official communications; social legislation.

It is further provided in this section

that the control of the natural hydraulic advantages of the region and all concessions in regard to them will be reserved to the central power in cases where the waters flow partly through territory that is not Catalan and when the object is the transport of energy beyond Catalan territory. All the possessions of the state as defined and understood in articles 339 and 340 of the Civil Code, situated in Catalonia and not affected by the control reserved to the central authority, will pass to that of the region. In the same way there will be transferred to the region those rights of the state emanating from acts of sovereignty exercised in Catalan territory which have no reference to functions and matters reserved to the central power. All documents relative to the authority and functions which the regional government will take charge of shall be handed over to it. So long as the regional Parliament does not legislate on matters delivered to its sovereignty the state laws on such matters will continue to be exercised on Catalan territory with the single modification that the powers and privileges represented in these laws shall be made to correspond to the powers of the government and the tribunals of Catalonia, and the same with ordinances and decrees.

As to guarantees, in all matters not reserved to the central authority there shall be no other limitations to the sovereignty of Parliament and the regional executive authority than those expressly stipulated in the statute of constitution. In order to settle any disputes arising between the authorities and government of the state and those of the region, a mixed tribunal shall be set up which, besides having power to settle all jurisdictional questions, will also have power to declare null and invalid all legislative and governmental decisions emanating from the state or the regional authority which may invade the sphere assigned respectively to the one or the other.

The third section of the bases refers to economic questions. It is set forth that the preparation and execution of the budget of income and expenditure, in so far as it refers to the autonomous government of Catalonia, shall be under the exclusive control of the regional authority. In order to make provision for payment for the services which are set forth in the second section of the bases, there will remain attached to the state the receipts arising from monopolies and services exploited by its administration, properties and privileges of the state treasury dues, income from customs and taxes on transport, and other indirect contributions as may be necessary.

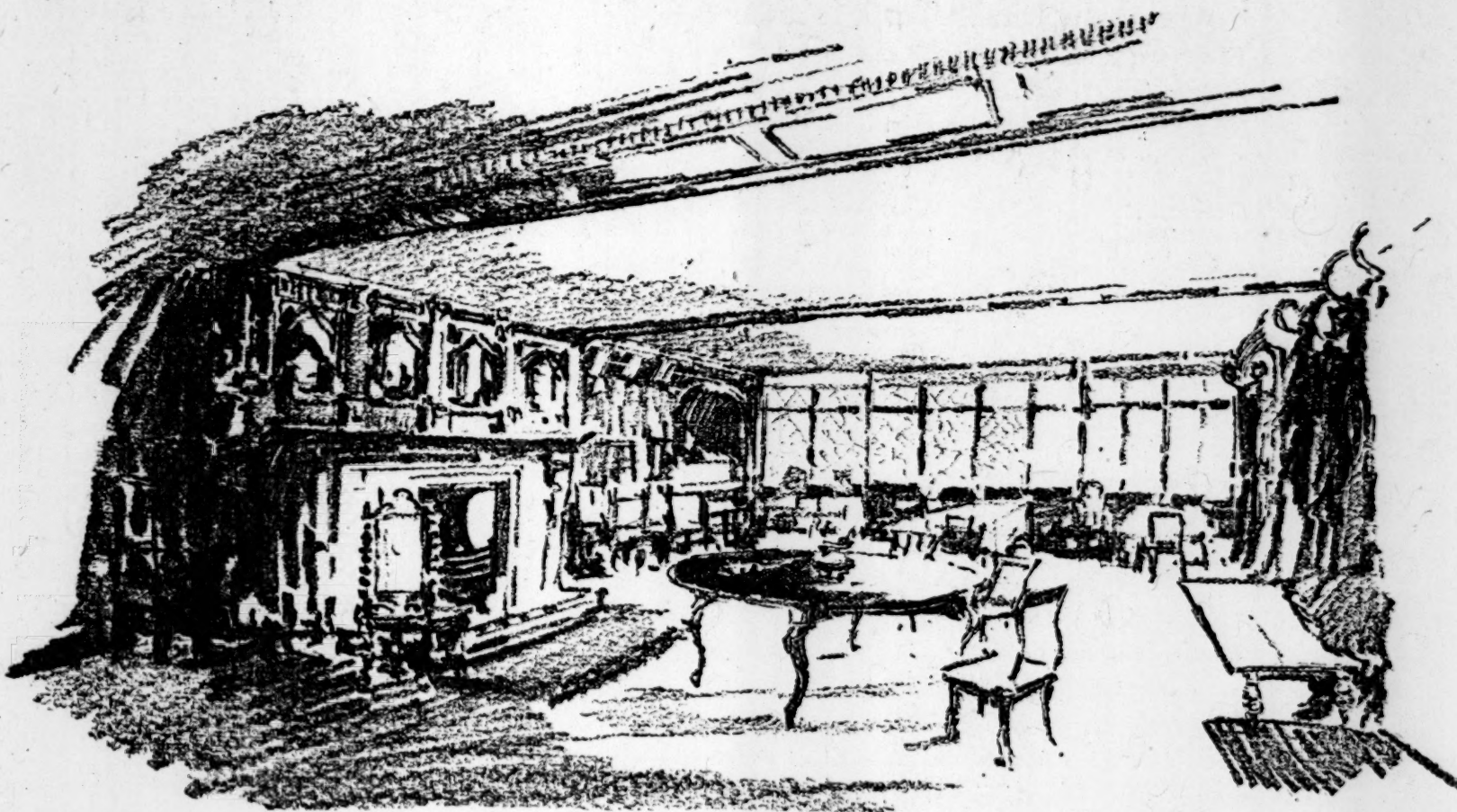
In the same way there will be attached to the state the yield from those direct contributions which arise from the exercise of privileges reserved to the sovereignty of the central power. In the event of the sources of income thus attached to the state being insufficient for payment for the services specified, Catalonia will make proportionate contributions in the same way in which the state disposes of this expenditure. To the end that no confusion should at any time arise in the financial affairs of the authorities, as the result of the preceding paragraphs, in the general budget absolute separation will be established between income and expenditure of a general character and those which are peculiar to the region.

The fourth section of the bases concerns the period of transition. Until the regional Parliament of Catalonia is constituted—which must take place within a year—a legislative assembly will exercise its functions, formed of all the provincial deputies and all the deputies to the Cortes and the elected senators of the four Catalan provinces. This assembly will limit its decisions to matters the postponement of which would cause prejudice to the region, and any decisions of a legislative character must be submitted to the regional legislative authority after it is constituted. The legislative assembly will exercise its authority through the Assembly of the Mancomunidad of Catalonia, with only such modifications as are necessitated by the fact that the deputies and elected senators form part of it. As to the provisional government, when this law comes into force such a provisional government will be appointed which will be responsible to the Assembly. The members of the Council of the Mancomunidad will be attached to the departments into which the said provisional government is divided, according to the manner in which their services have been previously allotted. The provisional government thus constituted will take charge of all executive functions until the executive power is established in accordance with the constitution set up for Catalonia.

Provision is then made for the ap-

pointment of a mixed commission for the adaptation of the Catalan and the central services. To settle any difficulties that may arise, such a mixed commission will be set up, half of whose members will be designated by the central government and half by the regional executive authority. They will deal with railways and canals already constructed which are of general utility, and the conditions which should be applied to any which may be made in the future. In no case shall it be considered that railways and canals which do not extend beyond Catalan territory shall have any general utility, except those which are the subject of international agreement. The mixed commission will also deal with concessions in regard to hydraulic works whose authorization and construction have been undertaken by the central power; with the determination of the property and privileges to be assigned to Catalonia in accordance with the second base, and the documents and archives which should be handed over, having reference to the services or functions which are assumed by the regional authority; the division of the finances of the state and Catalonia in accordance with the third base; the adaptation to the new régime of the services and functions attributed to the regional authority in accordance with the second base. The regional authority in every case will reserve the right of selection from the staff in the various departments who manifest a desire to enter its service, and pending the adaptation, all members of the staff of the services which will pass to the regional authority will remain at their posts in obedience and discipline. The yield from direct contributions collected on Catalan territory, not affected by the services lent by the central power, will be paid provisionally to the treasury of the regional government which will guarantee all the expenses of the services and functions of which it takes charge.

At the end of this statement of bases, there is a note saying that the council in presenting it declares that it has not been its intention to prepare a parliamentary bill for autonomy, the privilege of initiating which belongs by right to the government, but has limited itself to tracing the general lines which it thinks might serve as a model to the government and a guide to the future constitution which may be given to the Catalan people. It says that in this solemn moment of history, when there triumphs in the world the ideal of the collective right of peoples to dispose freely of themselves and to be ruled by institutions to which they have given their assent, the Catalonians addressed themselves to the government and to the Spanish people, declaring their desire to rule autonomously the life of Catalonia. If the government, they say, listens to their petition and justly determines upon it, they are certain that, with their regained liberty, the bonds of union between the peoples of the peninsula and between the nations of the reconstructed world, will be found to be firmer and stronger than before.



The Chester Room (The Maypole Inn)

FAMOUS DICKENSIAN INNS

The Maypole, Chigwell

By B. W. Matz, Editor of The Dickensian

Other articles in this series have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 21, Nov. 30 and Dec. 18, 1918, and on Jan. 2, Jan. 11, and Jan. 21, 1919.

VI (Continued)

If the story of "Barnaby Rudge" is followed through, it will be seen how everything in it focuses on the Maypole Inn. The story dates back to 1775, and on the occasion of the opening incident, John Willet, the burly, large-headed landlord with a fat face, was sitting in his old seat in the chimney corner before a blazing fire surrounded by the group of regular habitués. Here they assembled each night in the recess of the huge wide chimney to discuss the local history and events. Here Solomon Daisy told his "Maypole story."

"It belongs to the house," says John Willet; "and nobody but Solomon Daisy has ever told it under this roof, or ever shall—that's more."

This room, long since turned to the more modern use of an up-to-date kitchen, was the scene of many an incident in the book. Its cozy chimney corner and high back settles are no more, but the scene can be adjusted easily, even though a gas stove still lingers in the room somewhat. It was the resort of all and sundry in those days. Gabriel Varden credited himself with great resolution if he took another road on his way back from the Warren in order that he should not break his promise to Martha by looking in.

It was a bold resolution, for the Maypole was as a magnet, and we are often told of how its cheery lights in the evenings were a lure to those within sight of them. But when Gabriel did go, as related on one occasion, and left the door open behind him there was disclosed "a delicious perspective of warmth and brightness—when the ruddy gleam of the fire, streaming through the old red curtains of the common room, seemed to bring with it, as part of itself, a pleasant hum of voices . . . all steeped as it were in the cheerful glow." There he would find a company in snug seats in the snugest of corners round a broad glare from a crackling log, and from a distant kitchen he would hear a gentle sound of frying, with musical clatter of plates and dishes, and a savory smell that made even the boldest wind a perfume—on such occasions Gabriel, we are told, would find his "firmness oozing rapidly away. He tried to look stoically at the tavern,

but his features would relax into a look of fondness. He turned his head the other way, and the cold black country seemed to frown him off, and to drive him for a refuge into its hospitable arms."

We can well imagine it, for who could resist its clean floor covered with crisp white sand, its well-swept hearth, its blazing fire, such as this friendly meeting place possessed? That was but one of its many attractive rooms. Up the "wide dismantled staircase" was the best apartment, in which John Chester had his momentous interview with Geoffrey Haredeale. This is known today, as we have already said, as the Chester room. "It was spacious enough in all conscience, occupying the whole depth of the house, and having at either end a great bay window, as large as many modern rooms . . . although the best room in the inn, it had the melancholy aspect of grandeur in decay, and was much too vast for comfort."

This room exists today, and one can readily realize on reading Dickens's meditation on its dullness and its chilly waste, how desolate it must have been as a living room in a mansion, such as the Maypole once was. "God help the man whose heart ever changes with the world, as an old mansion when it becomes an Inn," Dickens exclaims.

The best bedroom, to which Mr. Chester repaired for the night after his interview with Mr. Haredeale, was nearly as large and possessed "a great spectral bedstead, hung with faded brocade, and ornamented, at the top of each carved post, with a plume of feathers that had once been white;" but the room, John Willet informed his guest, was "as warm as a toast in a tankard." And so Mr. Chester was left to his rest in the Maypole's ancient bed.

These apartments, stately and grand, could not compare or compete in comfort with the bar parlor and other corners affected by the more mental coterie of the Inn. Even the stables were pleasant in their way, and when Hugh the Ostler—Maypole Hugh as he was called—was ordered to take Mr. Chester's horse, John Willet assured his guest that "there's good accommodation for man and beast," which was true then and is true today.

Later came Lord George Gordon, John Grueby and Mr. Gashford on their "No Popery" mission, but looking like "tagrag and bobtail," asking if there are any inns thereabouts. "There are no inns," replied Mr. Willet, with a strong emphasis on the plural number; "but there's a inn—one inn—the Maypole Inn. That's a inn indeed. You won't see the like of that inn often."

After being assured that his visitors were really the persons they repre-

sented themselves to be, John Willet recovered so far as to observe that there was ample accommodation at the Maypole for the party; "good beds . . . excellent entertainment for man and beast; private rooms for large and small parties; dinners dressed upon the shortest notice; choice stabling, and a lockup coach house; and, in short, to run over such recommendatory scraps of language as were painted upon various portions of the building, and which in the course of 40 years he had learnt to repeat with tolerable correctness." And so they were put up for the night, and they could desire nothing better. Without following the story in its relation to the horrors of the Gordon Riots, we record in passing that both Maypole Hugh and Barnaby joined the throng on leaving their cosy quarters of the inn.

Passing over the frequent visits of such characters as Mr. and Mrs. and Dolly Varden, Miss Haredeale and others, we reach the stage in the story when the rioters arrived at the inn on their way to burn and raid the Warren in the neighborhood. They encounter John Willet at the porch. Their ringleader was no other than Maypole Hugh, and there follows a description of the pandemonium that ensued—"noise, smoke, light, darkness, frolic, anger, laughter, groans, plunder, fear, and ruin." Finally binding John to a chair they left him alone in his dismantled bar and made for the Warren, which they burned to the ground.

In despair Mr. Haredeale seeks his niece and servants at the Maypole, only to find the spectacle of John Willet bound to the chair, and the place dismantled, stripped, and pulled about his ears. Damaged as the Maypole was in many ways, it never actually drops out of the story's interest; but during the trend of events in London we naturally hear little of it.

John Willet had flown in despair

from it, and took up his abode in the Black Lion in London for safety's sake, and there eventually he once again met his son Joe, now a hero back from the wars.

Here in his solitude we find him sitting over the fire, "afar off in the remotest depths of his intellect" with a lurking hint or faint suggestion, "that out of the public purse there might issue funds for the restoration of the Maypole to its former high place among the taverns of the earth." But what actually did happen was the marriage of his son Joe to Dolly, whose father gave her a handsome dowry, enabling the happy couple to return to the Maypole, reopen it, and install themselves as host and hostess. And so they brought back to the inn all its famous glory, earning for it the epithet that there was no such a country inn as the Maypole in all England.

Barnaby came there to live with his mother on the farm established there, and Grip was his cherished companion throughout the rest of his life. John Willet retired into a small cottage in the village where the fireplace was widened and enlarged for him, and where was hung up a boiler, and furthermore, in the little garden outside the front door, a fictitious Maypole was planted; so that he was quite at home directly. To this new abode came his old friends and cronies of the old chimney corner of the Maypole to chum over the things that once were.

No doubt they talked of the old days in the old inn and occasionally turned into its enticing haven and challenged anyone to find its equal by asking: "What carpet like its crackling logs, what perfume like its kitchen's dainty breath, what weather genial as its hearty warmth?" And we are sure that they all indorsed its historian's benedictions: "Blessings on the old house, how sturdily it stood."

We have attempted to recall the atmosphere of the Maypole as it was in the days of the story of "Barnaby Rudge," around which the incidents evolve; and the pilgrims to this notable Dickens shrine today, remembering these things, will find that time has dealt kindly with the old inn. It is changed of course in many ways, but it is still the old Maypole, with its Chester room, its stables, its cellars running under the adjoining cottages, and its ivy still clinging to the old worn bricks at the back. Its windows are still diamond-paned; its floors are still uneven and sunken in places; and its heavy beams run across the ceiling. One can even hear the sparrows chirp and see the other birds disport themselves in their revels. The building has many gables and its stories overhang and bulge over the pathway as if the old house was nodding to sleep, just as the novelist describes it. And in the churchyard opposite, the scene of Barnaby and his mother eating their frugal meal can easily be visualized. Still set in a rural and beautiful district of England's glorious verdant lanes, long may the Maypole survive!

ROYAL AIR FORCE AS A CAREER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Royal Air Force announces that it is now open to receive a limited number of suitable boys between 16 and 17 years of age, with experience of metal or wood-working trades, for training as air mechanics. Enlistment will be for eight years service and four years with the Reserve. Application for full particulars should be made to the nearest Royal Air Force Reception depot or to the local labor exchange.

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PORTILLO SPY CASE IN SPAIN UNTRIED

Accused Has Been Set Provisionally at Liberty, and Prosecution Has Now Been Dragging on for Months

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—Much astonishment has been caused by the sudden announcement that Bravo Portillo, the former Barcelona police official, who, in remarkable circumstances, as already described in The Christian Science Monitor was arrested some time ago and imprisoned on a charge of espionage, has been set provisionally at liberty on bail. It is considered the more curious inasmuch as this decision has been reached almost immediately after the coming into power of the first really pro-Allies government Spain has had, while it has been amply demonstrated that Portillo was in the pay of the Germans, and that he informed German submarines waiting off Barcelona of the sailing of ships from that port, giving the cargoes they contained and other particulars, with the result that in various cases the ships were sunk when they put to sea. Although Spanish ships suffered in these proceedings which became very notorious, it was only when pressure was put on Spain from the outside that a prosecution was instituted.

This prosecution has been dragging on for months, and the inquiry conducted by the public prosecutor, as to the character of which there are various rumors that are not complimentary to the Spanish judicial system, has been undertaken in secret. It is known, however, that many new and strange elements have been brought into the case, and witnesses have been produced to support a suggestion that certain letters alleged to have been written by Portillo, and on which the case against him largely depends, were forgeries. All acquainted with the case, however, have regarded this new evidence with the greatest suspicion. It has been definitely stated that Portillo was in receipt of a monthly salary from German sources, and it was continually threatened by his accusers, chief among whom were the conductors of the newspaper, the Solidaridad Obrera, that when all the facts of the case were brought to light it would be found that the highest German officials in Spain were implicated, that the revelations would make relations between Spain and Germany extremely difficult, and it would be still more difficult for the high officials implicated to retain their posts.

In such circumstances it seems to many very singular that Portillo should now be set at liberty upon the advent of a Romanones Government with a strong pro-Allies policy, and that almost at the same moment it should be announced that the German Ambassador, the Prince de Ratibor, and the military attaché, von Kall, should both be about to leave the country, the Spanish Government having intimated to Berlin that they were no longer considered desirable representatives of the German Government at Madrid. It is said to be difficult to find any way of reconciling these conflicting circumstances, but there are some who speak of something in the nature of a compromise having been arranged, in order to avoid disclosures which in some respects might have been inconvenient for Spain as for Germany—convicting the former of very culpable negligence of a kind that was inimical to friendly powers—and to get rid of the whole unpleasant business. The charge against Portillo is not yet finally dismissed, but the fact that he is set at liberty is regarded as significant, and in the circumstances of the case it is considered unlikely that the accusation against him will now be pressed.

Only a day or two before it was announced that Portillo had been set free, an application on his behalf was made in the courts at Barcelona, and the affair, after a long period of suspension so far as public interest was concerned, suddenly loomed into prominence again. The application was for a variation of the charge against him, and for his release for the time being. Señor Derollada on his behalf spoke of the campaign that he said had been waged against Portillo by the newspapers, and particularly attacked the Solidaridad Obrera, which had published facsimiles of the letters said to have been written by Portillo, in one of which he warned an accomplice to get out of the country. At the same time a similar application was made on behalf of another police official, Guillermo Bello, Port, who had been arrested for his alleged complicity with Portillo and was also in prison. Señor Ramos de la Reguera on his behalf now urged that he had nothing whatever to do with the affair and that his proceedings in the port had always been strictly confined to watching for contraband.

In the course of the hearing it was made apparent that the public prosecutor was not averse to Portillo being given his liberty while maintaining that the charges against him should still be persisted with. On the other hand one of the accusing lawyers, Señor Borde, said that Portillo and Bello Portet were in themselves persons of comparatively small account in this affair in which a large number were implicated, and that they were only the instruments of much higher personages who were the real instigators of the torpedoing of the ships. He argued that the charges ought to be prosecuted with thoroughness and vigor, so that the real authors of the crimes might be discovered and prosecuted. Señor Aguiló on behalf of the Solidaridad Obrera, and another accusing lawyer, Señor Peig, also protested against any suspension of the indictments, and at the end of this hearing it was announced that the court would consider the application

and would subsequently make the result known. Although there were rumors that it might succeed and that Portillo would be set at liberty, public opinion generally could not believe that at such a stage as this there would be any relaxation of the charges.

Suddenly, two days later, it was announced that it had been decided to set Portillo and the other man at liberty, and that this had been done. An official of the police had proceeded to the prison where Portillo was incarcerated and informed him of the decision, Portillo accepting it without surprise and stating that he had fully expected it. He at once went home in an automobile that was waiting for him. Precautions were taken to prevent the public from knowing what was taking place, and few people were about to

GEN. DE CASTELNAU, VICTOR OF NANCY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The inhabitants of Colmar who saw General de Castelnau, clad in the red and black uniform of 1870, pass in review the French troops entering the old Alsatian city, did not, perhaps, realize that they were looking at the glorious descendant of one of the greatest families of the military aristocracy of France. The Castelnau motto sums up the character of the various members of this heroic family: Currens post Gloriam semper. In truth this device has never been belied by any of the Castelnaus, from that

l'Armée. In 1900 he became colonel of the Thirty-seventh Regiment of infantry, and soon joined the superior command of Belfort.

In 1906 Edouard de Castelnau was made general and was successively quartered at Sedan and at Soissons. In 1909 M. Millerand placed him at the head of the staff of the Ministry of War where many attacks were naturally made on him. Certain particularly militant politicians of anti-clerical views regarded his presence at the head of the army as a serious danger for the Republic. In their eyes, General de Castelnau represented military clericalism and they deemed him quite capable of favoring, at a given moment, the aspirations of some pretender or other. Their want of understanding was soon evident. For if General de Castelnau has never troubled to conceal his religious convictions, he has always served France with the utmost devotion; and this aristocrat has never been guilty of the slightest gesture of animosity toward the Republic. Already, in 1913, General Joffre recognized his remarkable military qualities by appointing him second-in-command of the General Staff of the Army, and by treating him as his faithful and wise counselor.

At the beginning of the world war, General de Castelnau was at the head of the second army of Lorraine. Thanks to his ability and indomitable energy, Nancy, though so near to the German lines, was never desecrated by the barbarians, although in high places it was generally admitted that the capital of Lorraine would be the first large city to fall. His victory of the Grand Couronné of Nancy in September, 1914, was one of the most decisive episodes of the Battle of the Marne, and Joffre sent him a telegram of congratulations in the following terms:

"For more than a month the army under your command has been fighting nearly every day, and is revealing remarkable qualities of endurance, tenacity, and bravery. However difficult the circumstances to be overcome, you have succeeded in keeping hold of the heights of the Grand Couronné, in repulsing the furious attacks launched against you, and in preventing the enemy from penetrating into Nancy. I wish to express my sympathy to you, and I beg that you will convey it to the troops placed under your command."

After the victory of the Marne, General de Castelnau was placed at the head of the army of the Somme. Later he brilliantly directed the operations in Champagne in September and October, 1915, and in a few days succeeded in capturing 25,000 prisoners and 125 cannons and in gaining territory amounting to several kilometers in depth, thus obliging the Germans to recall seven divisions from the eastern theater of the war, and to relax their pressure on the retreating Russian Army. In December of the same year, General de Castelnau was appointed Chief of the General Staff, and he played a famous part in the defense of Verdun.

The situation having suddenly become particularly serious, he motorized over to the besieged city at dawn, and, after having deliberated with the chiefs in command, he took certain decisions which enabled General Fétain, to whom he entrusted the command of the Verdun troops, to reestablish a line of resistance on the right bank of the Meuse.

General de Castelnau has 12 children; six of his sons were mobilized when war broke out and three have fallen in the service of their country, whilst a fourth was made prisoner. Duty seems to be the keynote of the de Castelnau family, and the love of France.

It is astonishing that with chiefs like General de Castelnau France should have been victorious, after the most cruel vicissitudes. Such chiefs! Such men! And the pollux of the General, or as they call him proudly, "le Couronné de Nancy" will rejoice if the French Government, as it is whispered, decides to make their beloved leader Marshal of France! No one better than they has been able to appreciate that clear-sightedness, that rapidity of judgment, that vigorous method of work which characterizes General de Castelnau, whose conviction, kindness, and clear-sightedness, combined with a deeply human sensibility, are the very secret of his authority. If he knows how to command, he knows also how to obey, and he voluntarily subordinates all his acts, all his thoughts, to the sole aim of serving his country.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN WORKERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Massachusetts League of Women Workers, a federation of 28 recreation clubs in this State, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, has started a campaign for a fund of \$10,000, chiefly for organizing new girls' clubs. Incidental to the drive a luncheon was served at the Women's City Club on Monday, at which the plans for the year were announced. After the addresses the guests subscribed \$2290 toward the fund.

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STATE CONTROL OF TRADE IN BRITAIN

Strong Protest of Business Men Is Raised Against Government Control of and Interference in Trade Being Continued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—At a meeting of business men, organized by the Imperial Commercial Association and held at the Cannon Street Hotel, a strong protest was made against the continuance of government control of and interference in trade.

The chair was taken by Lord Devonport, who said that while the war was on they were told, and were quite ready to believe that state control of industries and businesses was essential for state reasons. But the conditions were now changed, and they were entitled to demand that the shackles should be taken off at the earliest possible moment. As to whether the control had been wisely exercised there was much reason to doubt, but that it should now cease to exist entirely there was no doubt.

It was unfortunate, perhaps, that this control had been in the hands of persons and departments who lacked the necessary knowledge or experience of the things they were supposed to control. So long as government control continued there would be present what he would call, in no offensive sense, the "dead hand." Lacking the incentive to economy which operated in the case of private control, government management incited to wastefulness and extravagance. That meant increased costs and increased prices, the final burden of which fell upon the consumer. He did not think they could have any more emphatic examples of this fact than those supplied by their own experience of state control. Prices had gone up, not only from economic causes, but because of the action of government itself. If, as he must suppose, the purpose was to help to pay for the war that should be openly avowed; if there was to be any process of "salting," whereby prices were enhanced, it should be disclosed.

To take the case of shipping freights, Lord Devonport continued, up to a certain point the ships were free, and the public got the idea that the shipowner was doing extremely well, and he was called a "profiteer." When the government elected to take over the control of all ships, they thought that would bring the system of "profiteering" to an end. But there were many examples in which the government had increased freights enormously since they had had control of shipping. All that finally percolated down to the consumer, the individual, both in gross and in detail. They must restore a sound basis for the commerce of the country. The government must be induced or compelled to let go control at the earliest possible moment and to

hand back to the owners of businesses the unhampered sway which they had exercised before the war.

They were to have a new world in which the nationalization of industry was to play a part. Already it had been admitted that the nationalization of the railways would be considered, and another proposal was that the milk supply should be nationalized, also the distribution of food products. Most important of all, shipping was named as among the industries to be nationalized, but he believed that Lord Inchcape's able address at the meeting of the P. and O. Company had let it be known that, if it were attempted, he and those associated with him would, rather than work under nationalization and governmental interference, wind up their companies and quit ship-owning for ever. The public had taken that fact to heart. Then there was the Imports and Exports Bill. It would be an intolerable thing if, as had been indicated, their businesses, as far as imports and exports were concerned, were kept under governmental control for three years. Government control might be continued for a time in consultation and cooperation with the people interested, but any attempt to put imports and exports under another three years' arbitrary control would be strongly resented by the trading community.

Mr. Ernest J. P. Benn, chairman of the Industrial Reconstruction Council, said that the two great evils facing commerce today were Bolshevism and bureaucracy. Bolshevism could not last in an atmosphere of cooperation, and the same instrument would be most effective to deal with bureaucracy. Capital and labor were beginning to discover that there would be no wages or profits to dispute about if they were to spend the rest of their lives filling up forms.

A resolution was then moved by Mr. F. M. B. Fisher, seconded by Mr. E. B. Treadwell and unanimously adopted, calling attention to the evils of state control and protesting against the Imports and Exports Bill, by which state control would be continued for three years after the termination of the war. It was further urged:

(a) "That no treaty or commitment of any kind shall be entered into between His Majesty's Government, or commission, committee or individual set up on its behalf, and any allied or neutral power which shall bind or restrict any section of trade in this country, without the fullest consultation with business men who are directly concerned in the trade affected. (b) The importance of all sections of trade, including the merchant and the trader, being represented on all reconstruction trade committees, where their interests are involved. And (c) that the peace terms shall include provision in the indemnity for the full payment of outstanding enemy trade debts, including interest, and safeguarding of the British creditors from loss in exchange."

WELT-BOTE STOPS PUBLICATION

ALLENTOWN, Pennsylvania.—The Welt-Bote, one of the oldest German-language newspapers in the United States, and with a national circulation, ceased publication on Monday. It was established 107 years ago.



Days of Courtesy in the February Furniture Sale

Advance selections may be made all this week, at February Sale prices, the transactions and deliveries to date from February 1.

Choice may be made from the entire Wanamaker stock of home furniture, which we believe to be the largest, finest, all-comprehensive stock of furniture in America.

Prices are lowered anywhere from 10 to 50 per cent. The average reduction is more than a fourth.

In addition to our entire regular stock there are on our floors new lots of furniture purchased at large discounts and offered at large discounts—several hundred thousand dollars' worth.

This furniture comes from our regular manufacturers, who operate the best factories in America.

For instance: There is \$50,000 worth of this specially-bought furniture from the celebrated factory of Berkey & Gay, who make bedroom suites of the highest grade. Each suite is individual, and each may be bought for just one-third less the regular retail price.

Dining-room furniture, living-room furniture—complete suites and separate individual pieces—all are represented in the sale with comprehensive stocks and lowered prices.

Plainly it is an opportunity unsurpassed to build up our war-time neglected homes, and to make them bright and cheerful to welcome home "our boys" from the French front.

The Furniture Galleries are the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh floors in the new Wanamaker building—will you look them over today?

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

ANTI-BOLSHEVIST MEASURES URGED

Canadian War Veterans Call for Deportation or Disfranchisement of Movement's Advocates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LETHBRIDGE, Alberta.—That no Bolshevik sentiments will be tolerated by the Great War Veterans' Association was the opinion expressed emphatically at the second provincial convention of the association held in this city. This was supported by a resolution which was moved and carried to this effect.

"Whereas," the resolution reads, "there is reason to believe that there are persons in Canada who profess pernicious doctrines which are well known to be of the made-in-Germany brand and are propagated with a view to the destruction of property and social order and bringing about anarchistic conditions; and whereas, we deem it desirable that the views of the Great War Veterans should be unequivocally expressed to the end that all concerned may know and understand our attitude toward Bolshevism and Bolshevists; be it therefore resolved that in our opinion the government of Canada should forthwith deport all persons manifesting Bolshevik predilections to the country of their birth, while those of British nationality should be imprisoned and deprived of their franchise."

It was also resolved that all land expropriation by the federal government be reserved for a period of two years for filing by discharged soldiers of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, entry to be allocated at filing, and the remainder for a further period of two years for filing by soldiers of other parts of the Empire and of the forces of the Allies. This, it was felt, would bring to Canada a more desirable class of citizens, and at the same time do justice to the soldiers.

The federal government will be asked to organize the Dominion experimental farm as a school of instruction in methods of irrigated and dry farming, for returned soldiers, and to extend the Moratorium Act for a further period of two years. The convention further decided to petition the government to assume control of coal mines, as in Great Britain.

A royal commission to investigate the status of alien enemies, with powers to deport those found unworthy to be Canadian citizens, will be asked from the federal government, together with the disfranchisement of all alien enemies for a period of not less than 20 years. The federal government will also be asked to take steps to prevent the Mennonites from acquiring crown lands, the latter to be conserved for the exclusive benefit of soldiers under the terms of the Soldiers Land Settlement Act, and to prohibit Mennonites from entering the Dominion of Canada until an inquiry shall be instituted and the exact status of the Mennonites arrived at.

Twelve locals were represented at the convention, with a combined membership of 5000 war veterans.

COUNCIL OF INDUSTRY PROPOSED—FEDERAL AID TO LABOR

AID EXTENDED IN BEHALF OF LABOR

United States Bureau and the Larger Employers Cooperate in Efforts to Overcome Unrest Caused by the Agitators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Because of growing indications of discontent among discharged soldiers and sailors who have been unable to find employment, the Department of Labor is making extraordinary efforts to assist men to find work. They are receiving the cooperation of the larger employers of labor. Labor department officials are not unkindly of efforts that are being made by the government and which are being made by the government and which are being made by the government.

More than ordinary significance is attached in New York to a meeting of soldiers and sailors where attacks were made in speeches upon the government and which was disbanded by a patrol of marines. Members of Congress are receiving many letters on the subject of employment, this fact revealing to them that the subject is one that engages the attention of a large number of people.

The returning men are being told by the advocates of unrest that as the government, through the selective draft, took the men away from their homes and employment, the duty devolves upon that same government to provide them with employment upon their return.

Propaganda Circulation

BROCKTON, Massachusetts—Anarchistic literature, such as has been circulated in other parts of the country, made its appearance here on Tuesday. Leaflets bearing the caption, "Go-Head," which may have been a misprint for "Go-Ahead," were found in several doorways. The article berated the government, and its attitude toward deportations, and threatened that dynamite would be used. It was signed "The American Anarchists."

Anarchist Hand Bills Appear

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Sticker hand bills, signed "The American Anarchists," were brought to police headquarters on Tuesday, by members of the police force, who found them in the down-town section.

Stickers Sent Through Mails

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut—Stickers, signed "The American Anarchists," were placed on the local post office, Monday night, and were also received by many citizens in Tuesday morning's mail. The department of justice officers here are investigating.

Deportation Law Denounced

NEW LONDON, Connecticut—Buildings, telegraph poles and trolley cars here were found to be decorated on Tuesday morning with printed stickers, signed "The American Anarchists." They contain statements denouncing the deportation law and declaring "Deport us. We will dynamite you." The local police are investigating.

UNION WANTS A DEFINITE REPLY

Lawrence Mill-Owners Asked Whether They Will Accede to 48-Hour-a-Week Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Lawrence, Massachusetts Office
LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Definite answer from the mill-owners here as to whether or not they will grant their employees' demands for a 48-hour working week, with pay now received for 54 hours, was requested by the union committee on Tuesday in the form of a written communication handed to the agents of the several mills. The men give the agents until Friday evening in which to give a formal answer.

The communication delivered to the agents reads in part as follows: "We, the general committee of the textile workers, respectfully request that you give an answer to the following: Will you meet in conference a committee of five of the above general committee? A meeting with the committee or an answer to the above question on or before Friday, Jan. 31, at 7 p. m. will avoid trouble to both employer and employee."

The Pacific Mills already have announced that they will refuse to grant the demands. This refusal has been followed by manufacturers in other sections of New England, who contend that the readjustment period is not the time to adopt the proposed schedule of hours. If the men carry out their program of working eight hours a day and then quitting for the day, a plan which is announced to go into effect on Monday, it is understood that more than one mill will shut down pending settlement of the labor dispute. Since numerous mills in New England already have resorted to shorter working hours, because of a lack of orders, they say, the expediency of shutting the plants down entirely for a period will be only one step forward.

The City Council is scheduled to hold a special meeting today, at

which further efforts will be made to arrange for arbitration in the textile situation.

Textile workers of Italian extraction appear to be taking independent action in regard to the 48-hour proposition projected here, as in other mill cities, by the United Textile Workers of America. They plan to hold a meeting of their own to consider what their action will be and to choose a leader to attend to their interests.

LABOR PROBLEMS DEMAND STUDY

Pressing Features to Be Taken up by New York Governor's Reconstruction Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—With thousands of ladies-garment workers on strike in this city, with the harbor workers awaiting a decision from the War Labor Board upon their demands, with the number of returning soldiers and sailors seeking for jobs apparently increasing daily, and a strike threatening among 150,000 textile workers in New England and New York, labor conditions are such, it is declared, as to demand drastic action, lest they be used by the Bolshevik propagandists for the advancement of their own ends.

Whatever may be done at Washington to help relieve these conditions, the Governor's reconstruction commission recognizes them as demanding early study and attempt at solution. The commission has committees which will start at once a study of the two paramount labor problems, employment for returned soldiers and a settlement averting the textile strike. The committees on demobilization and unemployment will meet soon to consider this problem. The problem is complicated by the fact that large numbers of soldiers from other cities desire to remain in New York. The United States Employment Service, the Salvation Army and other agencies are doing their best to find jobs, and to bring the jobs and the men together.

The leaders of the textile workers do not speak of any action they may take after Feb. 3 as a strike; they merely say they will not work more than eight hours a day after that date. The working week is now 54 hours; they demand 48. The commission's committees on industrial problems and unemployment will take evidence on the situation in Albany next Thursday.

Meanwhile the Furriers Union has voted to strike for a 44-hour week, one price the year round and a board to review discharges, beginning next Monday when the present agreement with the employers expires.

The United States Employment Service reports that since the armistice was signed, 13,524 persons engaged in war industries in this State have been thrown out of work because of cancellation of war contracts. These figures do not include the shipping industry. The service has 14 district employment offices in the State, and is doing everything it can to induce employers outside this city to take on as many workers as possible, helping to relieve the congestion here.

William Hutcheson, international president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, looks for a revival in building operations in the spring, with a consequent good effect on the employment situation. He believes that a certain type of employment is exaggerating the present situation in the hope of getting help at lower prices thereby.

MINERS OPPOSE VIOLENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
COBALT, Ontario—The Cobalt Miners Union has passed a resolution which has been forwarded to the Canadian Government asking the authorities to take immediate steps to repeal all orders-in-council "designed in whole or in part, to interfere with that measure of freedom of thought, speech or action, which should obtain in a democratic state." Declaring opposition to any form of violence "to our regularly elected governments or regularly constituted authorities," it added that sentences such as those imposed upon several persons charged with having banned literature in their possession would do more "to fan the flames of discontent" than the reading of radical literature would do.

LABORERS BUILD SCHOOLHOUSE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
HONOLULU, Hawaii—Laborers on the sugar plantation of H. F. K. Douglas in Java, raised among themselves the funds to build a schoolhouse where they might be educated in everything pertaining to the sugar industry, said Mr. Douglas in a talk to the members of the Pan-Pacific Club. He stated that while Java has much to learn from Hawaii in efficiency in the sugar mill, and in raising sugar cane, Hawaii can learn much from Java in housing the plantation laborer and making him satisfied.

WOMEN CANDIDATES CALLED FOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DETROIT, Michigan—John W. Smith, just chosen temporary chairman of the Wayne County Republican Convention, urges women in every Detroit ward to become candidates for election as delegates to the county convention. It will be his policy also, he says, to send women to the Michigan Republican State Convention and to have at least one woman on the Republican State Central Committee.

WOMEN WORKERS' NEW MOVEMENT

Its Objects Are to Secure Equal Opportunities, Training and Educational Facilities in Work Suited to Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office
LONDON, England—The Women's Industrial League, a new organization of industrial women workers, has recently been formed with the object of securing equal opportunities for employment in all occupations suitable for women; equal training and educational facilities; equal treatment in respect to pay and working conditions; adequate representation by women on all official committees and public bodies, and to further in any other way the interests of industrial women.

A provisional committee, with the Viscountess Rhonda as provisional president, has been formed in London to undertake the work of organization, but as soon as practicable this committee will be replaced by one duly elected by the votes of the members. Local committees are being formed in important industrial centers, and these committees will nominate their own representatives to the central council.

The league is organized on non-party lines, and will include in its ranks women who are in any way identified with the interests of industrial women, from the laborer to the works manager and director. The promoters of the league intend that it shall be run on thoroughly democratic lines by the workers through their own representatives.

Since the war not only have thousands of women poured into industry, but women have entered occupations hitherto closed to them. During the last four years they have demonstrated their capacity to hold their own alongside men, and it is unthinkable that these women can be thrust back into the sweated and poorly-paid trades. At the present moment the women workers of the country are facing a situation of grave uncertainty. The government is pledged to restore unconditionally the trade-union customs and regulations suspended during the war. Such restoration is, however, recognized as practically impossible, and it rests with the men workers to say whether or not they will accept certain modifications in the restoration of trade-union conditions. A government bill recently drafted to give effect to the restoration of trade-union customs has been virtually rejected by the trade unions in its present form, and the workers' representatives have drawn up certain amendments, without which they have no intention of accepting the bill, but where the women will stand under peace conditions yet remains to be seen.

Meantime industrial women are in the greatest uncertainty as to their position. Their patriotic response to the urgent call for their cooperation in one of the romances of the war, and now they are to be found in nearly every field of industry, many of which were previously closed to them. The greatest handicap industrial women are today laboring under is their lack of organization, and although enormous strides have been taken in this direction during the last year or two, it still remains true that the bulk of women are unorganized, and many of the men's unions are still closed to them.

While working women are the first to recognize the prior claim to employment of returned sailors and soldiers, together with the skilled men who assisted in training and supervising the women called into the engineering and other factories, they consider it only just that when these claims have been met, industrial women should be given a fair field for their activities. The Women's Industrial League therefore has, as one of its prime objects, the securing of equal opportunities for employment in all occupations suitable for women.

The first constructive work of the league was the presentation to the Prime Minister of a memorial (a summary of which was called to The Christian Science Monitor at the time) respecting the future employment of women in industry, in which, after setting forth the position of women, they ask for a clear grant to them of their just rights as human beings, the wives and sisters and daughters of the men with whom they will have to work.

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seeking to help in maintaining and raising the standard of life in the homes that they have in common with men, sharing the men's just obligations and bearing their own."

The memorial recognizes that the claims of the returned sailors and soldiers and the skilled men who trained and supervised the women workers must have first consideration, and recognizes that in some industries the ordinary rules of economy will exclude the employment of women. It then continues: "With these reservations women claim unrestricted liberty to be engaged in any industrial employment and on any operation whatever, provided only that they receive the same pay as men do for equal output. They claim the opportunity of being trained in the most efficient way, and particularly the provision of women instructors on work in which women have proved more successful than men in realizing women's difficulties and helping them to efficient working. They claim the same opportunities as men for promotion to forewomen and charge-hands and the general direction of industry. They claim full and adequate representation on government committees and all public bodies. They claim the same facilities of education in schools and universities that will enable them to qualify equally with men in all suitable trades and professions. These are the personal rights that they claim as matters demanded equally by justice to themselves and by national expediency."

And in the final paragraph of the memorial states, "We do not seek to conceal from you the firm determination of women that their just rights to work in their own interest and in that of the nation must be respected and safeguarded as they have never been hitherto."

In a sympathetic reply Mr. Lloyd George points out that the government has never agreed that new industries come under the Treasury agreement, made with the trade unions, and gives a definite promise that in these industries no discriminations shall be made against the employment of women in any suitable occupation. He also expresses himself in favor of the policy of equal pay for equal output, and as in full sympathy with the claim of women for more effective representation on committees. On the question of training and educational facilities, Mr. Lloyd George unhesitatingly promises to take steps to insure that women shall be given the opportunities they seek.

NOTES ON LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office
LONDON, England—Among the provisions in the Wages (Temporary Regulation) Act, drafted by Mr. G. H. Roberts, Minister of Labor, is the obligation upon employers to pay prescribed minimum rates of wages for six months after the passing of the Act, under penalty of a fine not exceeding £5 for each day during which an offense is committed. For the purposes of the Act the Minister of Labor is authorized to set up an interim arbitration court to decide certain questions, such as the status of the workman, the standard rate of wages, and so on. The findings of the court may be made binding on the parties concerned. The Arbitration Act, 1889, is not to apply to any reference under the provisions of the Wages Act. The Committee on Production is to transfer to the interim arbitration court those matters that are at present taken before munitions tribunals. Proceedings for offenses under the act are to be taken before munitions tribunals of the second class, and the provisions of the Munitions of War Acts are to apply accordingly. Proceedings against an employer may be taken by or on behalf of a trade union. Certain provisions in the Munitions of War Acts, in regard to the prohibition of strikes and lock-outs and the settlement of disputes, are repealed in the Wages Act.

The Paper Box Trade Board has decided to raise the minimum time rate for adult female workers in the trade from 4½d. to 5½d. per hour, and for adult male workers from 8d. to 9d. per hour. Variations in the minimum rates fixed for learners have also been made.

According to a statement of the Ministry of Reconstruction, there are now 29 interim reconstruction committees at work in various branches of industry. In some cases organization is so far advanced that it will be possible shortly to set up joint industrial councils. Among the latest trades in which interim industrial councils have been established are artificial stone, brass and copper, women's light clothing, newspapers, lead mining, lead, zinc and spelter, and sugar refining.

The Motor Transport Employers Federation is engaged in trying to establish a joint industrial council for the transport industry. As transport has an important bearing upon nearly every other industry, it is felt to be particularly desirable that there should be a joint industrial council for the transport industry.

A ballot of the members of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding trades is in progress on a proposal for reducing the working week throughout the industry to 47 hours on the one-break system, and without any reduction in wages. The committee of the federation, which negotiated the question with the shipbuilders, intends to meet the railway executive shortly, with the view of extending the scheme to all railway workshops. Mr. C. W. Bowerman, secretary of the parliamentary committee, regards the matter as of such importance that it will be dealt with by the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress at the earliest opportunity, so that trades affiliated to the congress may initiate similar negotiations.

The National Amalgamated Union of Shop Assistants, Warehousemen and Clerks has for some time past been attempting to get minimum wages established for the packers and porters in Edinburgh. Although a settlement has been reached with some employers, it was found impossible to get the program endorsed by a large number of firms where it was submitted. The whole matter has been placed in the hands of the Ministry of Labor, who are intervening in the hope of coming to a satisfactory agreement.

The following order has been issued to all civil establishments of the navy: The Board of Admiralty desire to place on record their grateful appreciation of the valuable services which have been rendered throughout the war by civil establishments of the navy. In the royal dockyards and victualling yards, in the royal naval ordnance and torpedo and mining depots and factories, and in the departments which have been organized for the production and inspection of naval material, workers of all grades, manual, clerical and administrative, have devoted themselves wholeheartedly to the task of equipping, maintaining and replenishing the fleet. Their achievement is beyond praise. They have bettered a brilliant tradition. By their skill of hand and brain, by their resourceful endeavor, by their unswerving endurance, they have played their full part in securing the victory of right over might.

UNITED STATES AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Grave reports from all parts of the country in regard to the possibility of unemployment in the United States this coming spring has aroused the National Congress to unusual activity. In the last few days bills and resolutions calling for appropriations approximating \$500,000,000 have been introduced and in some instances reported favorably from committees of both houses.

Three such bills are pending in the Senate, one by Senator W. S. Kenyon, Progressive, of Iowa, another by Senator G. E. Chamberlain, and another appropriation of \$200,000,000, to be expended on public works during the next three years, is contained in an amendment to the annual post office bill reported by the committee on post offices and post roads on Monday.

ELECTRICITY

The Coming Necessity in the Home

Our government has said, that in the future we will, for economical purposes, use more electricity in our homes.

No news should be received with greater joy than this. Electricity reduces labor and expense in every way by simplifying housekeeping.

One of the most economical and necessary machines to own is a

GEYSER

Electric Washing Machine

A Geyser saves the clothes, laundry bills, and work for the housekeeper. With a Geyser Washer the entire family wash can be done for the expenditure of 4 cents for electricity. Think of the less than you would pay to have one sheet washed at a laundry.

You can purchase a Geyser Washer from us costing you but a few cents a day, making it possible for all to own one. The Geyser is so simple to operate anyone can handle it. Wringing and rinsing are simplicity itself when using The Geyser Washing Washer.

The Lewis Electrical Supply Co. will place a Geyser in your home without cost or obligation to you and demonstrate how economically you can have your laundry work done. Take advantage of this offer today, have a Geyser demonstrated, actually see its practical value, point by point, and we are confident your decision will be our reward. Call Main 7490 and we will send a Geyser to do your next washing.

Lewis Electrical Supply Co.

117 Federal Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

SOLUTION OFFERED OF LABOR PROBLEM

Foundation of New System Would Be a National Council of Industry, Constituted on a Representative Basis

A previous article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Jan. 25, 1919.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In the second part of the article on labor problems, prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by the Hon. G. S. Beeby, M. L. A., Minister for Labor and Industry and Associate Commissioner of the Board of Trade, New South Wales, a system of industrial councils as a means of establishing and preserving industrial harmony is proposed.

"The Whitley scheme, as framed in Great Britain," says Mr. Beeby, "is, I believe, well worth world-wide consideration. Each nation, of course, must work out its problem for itself. It may be possible to create some international council representing both labor and capital which will influence the policies of different countries, but differences in temperament and tradition will undoubtedly make it necessary for each country to work out its own method of future production. But the Whitley report does offer a scheme which is adaptable to nations of Anglo-Saxon origin. I venture to suggest that the establishment of a network of industrial councils somewhat on the following lines would gradually lead to harmony in industrial operations:

"(a) A national council of industry, constituted on a representative basis.

"(b) State or county councils, similarly constituted, operating under the direction of the national body.

"(c) Industrial councils for separate industries or establishments.

"(d) Shop and mine committees to deal with technical matters peculiar to different establishments—the administration of the whole system to be vested in the national council which may exercise the following powers:

"(a) To create and appoint independent chairmen to industrial councils and shop committees.

"(b) To invoke the aid of any State council of industry or any industrial council or shop committee in the settlement of any industrial dispute or in the exercise of any other of its powers.

"(c) To compel parties to industrial disputes either before or after strike of lockout to meet in conference and state the matter in dispute, the claim made, and the rejoinder thereto.

"(d) To make an award binding on the parties wherever any industrial council fails to arrive at an agreement as to the minimum wages and conditions of employment applicable to its industry.

"(e) To establish a trades union

registry and generally exercise control over unionism.

"(f) To establish and maintain labor bureaux and exchanges and generally deal with problems of intermittent employment.

"(g) To investigate and report on any matter referred to it by the government and advise Parliament as to alterations in and additions to industrial laws.

"(h) To maintain a Bureau of Labor Statistics and Information.

"(i) To assist in and encourage the establishment of friendly relationships between employers and workmen and disseminate information as to improved methods of production and trade expansion.

"A real coordination of national effort to deal with labor reforms, somewhat on these lines, seems to be the minimum concession which will insure a peaceful solution of the world's problem."

LABOR SITUATION ON PACIFIC COAST

Shipyards Strikes in Northwest Said to Add to Problem of Caring for Returning Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—The labor situation on the Pacific Coast has become acute, not only because of strikes in the shipyards of the Northwest and the threatened spread of these to the San Francisco Bay region, but also because of the problems raised by the returned soldiers and sailors.

Despite recent assurances by the United States employment officials here, that the situation was well in hand, the opinion seems to be gaining headway that some drastic steps must be taken at once to place the returned service men in industry.

The San Francisco board of supervisors took action on Monday, calling upon the Mayor to call a conference of representative citizens for the purpose of formulating a definite program for immediate action, and this conference will take place on Wednesday night.

H. A. Brotherton, special examiner in charge of industrial relations in California and Southern Oregon for the United States Shipping Board, gave out a statement on Monday based on a telegram from Charles Piez, vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, saying that "the government is not so badly in need of ships that it will compromise on a question of principle," and declaring that the strikers at Seattle violated the spirit and letter of their agreement with the government.

"I can assure the men," he continued, "that if they engage in any prolonged strike, the government will cancel the contracts under which they were employed and the yards will remain closed. The government can do no more. It will stand by the Macy award."

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Put up in 1 and 5 lb. packages

Keeps Your Pipes, Flues and Chimneys Free From Soot

Up-to-date dealers handle our product

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Manufacturers,

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Order from nearest representative—1 lb. pkg. 30c postpaid; 5 lb. pkg. \$1.25 postpaid

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The John Van Range Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. J. Pierce, Lansing, Mich.

Armour Grain Co., Savannah, Ill.

The Adams Hdw. & Paint Co., 400-414 Middlesex St. n. Depot, Lowell, Mass.

LaPorte Lumber & Coal Co., LaPorte, Ind.

Pretty, White Undergarments for Children

Dainty things for little people are offered at prices which will appeal to mothers.

Knicker Drawers with hemstitched ruffles—sizes up to 12 years. 35c

Regular shape Drawers trimmed with fine tucks and embroidery ruffles—sizes 10 to 14. 65c

Lace trimmed Drawers—sizes 10 to 14. \$1.00

Embroidery trimmed Princess Slips for girls from 8 to 14 years of age. \$1.95

Princess Slips effectively trimmed with lace—size 8 to 14. \$2.95

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Briggs-Underwood-Rosen

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Washington Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Mt. Olive Standard, Carleville, for immediate delivery. Telephone Main 3095.

1188 Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

DRY RATIFICATION IN NEW YORK ASSURED

Favorable Action on Prohibition Amendment Rendered Certain When Republican Senators Make Issue a Party Matter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—The State Senate will satisfy the Federal Prohibition Amendment sometime today. This result was foreshadowed by the action of the caucus on Monday night of the Republican senators who after a long debate decided to make the question a party matter. There will be 27 votes, all Republicans, for the amendment, or one more than a majority of the Senate. This will complete the work of the New York Legislature for ratification, the Assembly having voted to ratify the amendment last week.

Only two Republicans, Henry M. Saxe of Albany and Charles G. Lockwood of Brooklyn, refused to enter the caucus, and it is presumed they will join the 22 Democrats in opposition to the amendment.

All that the Senate did on Tuesday was advance the bill to its third reading, it having been agreed that all debate will take place on its final passage. Senator J. Henry Walters, Republican leader, announced there will be no limit to the time desired for debate and it is believed the minority may take up a large part of the afternoon in arguing why, in their opinion, the amendment should be defeated. Senator James A. Foley, the Democratic leader, tried to delay action on the matter for 10 days in accordance with the request of James P. Holland, president of the New York State Federation of Labor. But the motion was defeated by a strict party vote.

"If you do not heed labor's demand," declared Mr. Foley, "you may see the time when labor will seize the reins of government."

The bill of Senator Walker for search and seizure in order that the wealthy, as its author contended, might be forced to obey the prohibition law, was referred to a committee and was not considered by the Republican members in caucus, as Senator Walker desired.

Referendum Opposed in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTPELIER, Vermont—By a vote of 149 to 64, the House of Representatives of the Vermont Legislature placed itself on record on Tuesday afternoon as being opposed to a referendum at the March city and town meeting on the question: "Are you in favor of the ratification by the Legislature of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, known as the Sheppard amendment, as provided by House Bill No. 23?"

Previous to the vote the resolution for the ratification itself had been advanced to a third reading by an almost unanimous vote. It is expected that the House will complete its arguments on the ratification today.

SOLDIERS' ATTITUDE ON PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—One of the claims set forth by the opponents of prohibition is that a majority of the returning soldiers and sailors protest against it. J. V. Sanders, Representative in Congress from Louisiana and former Governor of that State, said recently: "The liquor dealers are the only people in the world who are claiming to know the views of the United States soldier. They and their attorneys are telling us what is the stand of the American boy on the subject of prohibition. Have a boy on the other side. Can it be that your boy and mine, who gave up their all and risked their lives to go across the seas—can it be that the young crusaders who by their valor and grit have made the world safe for democracy, will forget the ideals for which they fought, and become the tools of the liquor interests? No, it cannot be. They will come back cleaner, braver. My own son has written me that he would feel the battle in Europe is lost if we had not won the prohibition fight in America."

SCHOOL BOARD AND VACCINATION ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—A temporary injunction was granted in the District Court here, restraining the Des Moines School Board from enforcing compulsory vaccination and medical examination of children. The plaintiffs in the case were four pupils of the public schools. The case against the school board was prepared and filed by the Public Schools Protective League of Des Moines, which was recently organized in the interest of medical freedom by Des Moines and other Iowa citizens.

The petition filed sought to enjoin the school board from enforcing its resolution with respect to vaccination, stating that the board was acting illegally in carrying out the recent rule of the Des Moines Board of Health requiring that children attending the public schools must be vaccinated or excluded from school. The petition asked for a permanent injunction as soon as the case is tried.

In the event it is necessary to make a legal fight to secure the permanent injunction against compulsory vaccination, a recent decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa will probably be brought to bear, by which a recent rule of the

Des Moines Board of Health, forcing men and women to submit to a blood test for alleged infections, was ruled to be invalid. The decision was written by Justice Silas M. Weaver and concurred in by the six other members of the court and reads in part: "Nor can the State compel him to submit to a medical or surgical examination, the result of which may convict him of a public offense. Before the court will uphold such a power, it must be authorized by clear and definite expression of legislative will."

Anti-Vaccination Measure
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—The anti-vaccination measure, reported by committee for passage by the Senate is to come up for third reading today.

BOLSHEVIKI HELD TO BE UNDESIRABLE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—United States Judge Horace W. Vaughan believes that any naturalized citizen who is an acknowledged nihilist, anarchist or Bolshevik is an undesirable citizen and should be denaturalized upon proof of his opposition to the Constitution of the United States.

"If any man who is an anarchist or a Bolshevik is reported to me," Judge Vaughan declared recently, "I will see that action is taken in the case immediately. There is a law against the naturalization of any acknowledged anarchist. I believe that any citizen who has secured naturalization under false pretenses should be denaturalized."

Judge Vaughan is carefully scrutinizing all aliens who come before him for naturalization, asking each one if he is a believer in anarchistic principles. He believes that any man proved to belong to the I. W. W., who has been naturalized, should be sent back to the country from which he came.

MONTANA LAWMAKER DEFENDS RED FLAG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—In a characteristic I. W. W. speech, William F. Dunn, member of the Legislature from Butte, on Monday attacked the anti-red flag bill introduced by Representative Washington McCormick, and declared that the red flag was not the emblem of anarchy, but of real liberty, such as the radicals are demanding. He applauded conditions in Russia and the Bolshevik leaders there.

Members of the Montana House of Representatives were clearly not in accord with his views, and the red flag bill has passed the House and doubtless will pass the Senate this week.

Mr. Dunn led the radicals in the recent Chicago convention, and last week delivered an address before the Great Falls convention of the Non-Partisan League.

SUBMARINE CHASER CAPTURES LIQUORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Submarine chaser 114, with department of justice officers from Mobile and New Orleans aboard, captured the gasoline launch Tino, carrying a cargo of whisky, close under the shores of Cat Island, in Mississippi Sound, in the State of Mississippi, on the night of Jan. 22. It was stated that the whisky, valued at \$15,000, was designed for transportation from New Orleans to Mobile.

KANSAS CENSURES SECRETARY OF WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—The Kansas House of Representatives has adopted a resolution severely censuring the Secretary of War for the release of conscientious objectors sent to the disciplinary barracks for failure to obey army regulations. The resolution asserted that release of these men before demobilization was complete was a premium on cowardice and slackness.

SALOONS PUT TO COMMUNITY USES

Pageant Producer Tells of Successful Transforming of Liquor Shops Into Theaters Where Local Plays Are Produced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Transformation of saloons into community theaters is an experiment that has already been tried out, and found successful according to Miss Constance D'Arcy Mackay, who has written and produced pageants and one-act plays in many parts of the United States. "Galesburg, Illinois, three years ago established a community theater known as The Prairie Playhouse, in a building which had formerly been a most notorious saloon," said Miss Mackay to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The building was thoroughly cleaned, and painted white inside and out. The upper floor was divided into two sections, one containing dressing and rehearsal rooms, the other an executive room.

"The people of the locality were recruited as actors and gave plays by well-known playwrights, as well as one-act plays by local writers. A prize was offered also for the best play depicting the life of the district. People come from miles around to attend the theater and they, as well as the inhabitants of the particular locality in which it is situated, are very proud of it.

"Not only are plays given, but there are lectures on the drama, sings, and other community activities. Plays are given during two weeks of each month, for which small admission fees are charged. As for properties, these are lent by the people of the neighborhood, who are delighted to share their possessions in this way.

"Another interesting instance of the conversion of a saloon into a playhouse is in Baltimore, Maryland, where the Vagabond Playhouse, a very beautiful little theater, was once a saloon. It now has beautiful tapestried walls, a beautiful ceiling, candle sconces and decorations of the period of Francois Villon. The seats are comfortable and the boxes are curious little affairs set up high from the floor with medieval chairs. The entrance is curtained and the stage curtain is a vagabond affair of shreds and patches of gorgeous cretonnes, with about 30 or 40 different pieces, showing gorgeous birds and flowers, a most unique bit of vagabondage.

"Here plays are given three nights of every week, the best one-act plays to be found, with always one play by a resident of the locality, which helps keep up the art impulse of the city."

PLANS FOR CAMPAIGN AGAINST AMENDMENT

NEW YORK, New York—Plans for a legal campaign to make inoperative the ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment were discussed here on Tuesday by a committee of the Distillers Association of America. Announcement of what action would be undertaken was withheld pending further deliberations.

The committee, composed of seven members, was appointed recently at Chicago to take legal steps for a referendum on prohibition in 15 states where state statutes require it.

"This was but one of many legal lines of action considered to prevent a dry America," said Samuel Wolner, chairman of the committee.

UTAH PLEASED WITH DRY LAW OPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Prohibition, which became effective in Utah, Aug. 1, 1917, has greatly aided a constructive program for moral welfare, according to information secured by a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

Gov. Simon Bamberger expressed the opinion that the prohibition law was about the best measure placed upon the statutes of Utah. He said that while the moral gain was of para-

mount importance, the fact could not be denied that big business interests realized that the law had provided for intensified labor by the workers and for greater general prosperity for the community at large.

Other state officials endorsed these views, while heads of large industrial interests said that the output from their respective houses had been greatly increased.

Other industrial heads claimed that the war was not altogether responsible for the general increase of wages. They declared that prohibition had provided for larger production, with the result that both large and small concerns, through deriving greater profits, were able to share the same with the employees.

BRIBERY CHARGED IN LIQUOR CASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MEMPHIS, Tennessee—Claiming that the chief law breakers are passed over while minor offenders against the liquor statutes are being arrested, the retiring grand jury recently submitted a report to Judge Richards of the Criminal Court, in which it recommended a thorough overhauling of the sheriff's office and police force of Memphis and Shelby County.

The report, which alleges both criminal neglect and inefficiency on the part of officials, reads in part as follows:

"While we have found many indictments for violation of the liquor law, nearly every case presented to us has been a minor case. We have made strenuous efforts to have brought before us the large offender, that is, the wholesaler or source of supply, but we have failed.

"We are thoroughly convinced that there is an organized body or bodies operating the liquor traffic in our county, and that men of means and brains are directing the same; that so much money is being made out of the illegal traffic that some of our peace officers are being bribed, and that men to whom the public look for protection and law enforcement, are really at the beck and call and under the control of the liquor organization."

DRY PLANKS FOR POLITICAL PARTIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"The great majority of our prohibitionists are now looking forward to 1920 hoping and praying that all political parties will adopt prohibition planks in their platforms," wrote Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee, in a bulletin just going out from party headquarters here. Chairman Hinshaw came to make this statement in discussing the future of the party. He was insistent that there is strong work to be done to make effective the National Prohibition Amendment.

In case the great parties fail to write prohibition in their platforms, Mr. Hinshaw said, "the prohibitionists of America, will, in my judgment, be a unit in demanding that the Prohibition Party continue with a ticket in the field, and that a campaign for the election of that ticket be conducted, the superior of any that has ever been waged. The Prohibition Party must know first of all that the liquor traffic is not only dead but that it is buried for all time, beyond all hope of resurrection."

Mr. Hinshaw raised a note of warning. "The principal thing," he wrote to his fellow members of the Prohibition National Committee, "is for us not to get switched to one side at this time, owing to the fact that the liquor traffic is not yet buried. It is not even dead. All of the questions raised by the liquorists have not yet run the gauntlet of the Supreme Court. We must, between now and January, 1920, take advantage of every opportunity. We must fight in every battle."

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AUSTRALIA SAID TO BE GROWING DRY

Representative of Commonwealth Thinks Success of Prohibition in United States Will Have Strong Influence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The prohibition movement in Australia is growing, and will doubtless experience a decided impulse forward as the result of the ratification of the prohibition amendment in the United States, according to S. Y. Braddon, commissioner in the United States of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Mr. Braddon told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Tuesday that he believed the fact that the United States is going dry, as a nation, will exert strong influence on the situation in Australia. Mr. Braddon's office received, prior to ratification, an inquiry from the acting Prime Minister in Australia as to the exact meaning of the demobilization period prohibition movement in the United States. A question as to this subject was brought up in the Australian Senate by a senator who is known to be a vigorous advocate of prohibition, and the inquiry was sent to Mr. Braddon's office as a result of this senator's questions.

Mr. Braddon pointed out that several years ago an act was introduced, but not passed, which would have given the liquor interests in Australia seven years to close out. He said that under the Federal War Precautions Act all public houses were closed at 6 p. m. regardless of State action on the subject. South Australia already had the 6 o'clock closing provision. This act was passed solely in the interests of the soldier. At one time during the war drunken soldiers in South Australia started a riot, and for a month after that the drinking places were closed by special legislation. This closing, Mr. Braddon said, proved the beneficial effects of prohibition of drinking at such a time.

Since his arrival in this city a few months ago Mr. Braddon has built up an office for the dissemination of authentic information about Australia with particular reference to trade. He expects to remain as head of that office until the end of April and his experience has taught him that for the purpose of continuing this improved understanding between Australia and the United States it is necessary for the Commonwealth to maintain a competent business representative in this city, who will be empowered to conduct a more complete service for those who wish to know about Australia, especially those who wish to trade with her.

Mr. Braddon has met with warm response both from American business and banking interests, and from British agencies.

SALOON SUBSTITUTE HELD UNNECESSARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—That the problem of finding a substitute for the social side of the saloon in cities when the country becomes bone dry is more fanciful than real is the view of the chambers of commerce and kindred organizations the country over that have replied to the questionnaire sent them by the Springfield Chamber of Commerce. Also there is no reason to apprehend that there will be a collapse of real estate values due to the abolition of the saloons. With the idea of learning what, if anything, other cities contemplate doing to meet the demand for a "poor man's club" when the constitutional prohibitory amendment takes effect, the local organization wrote to similar bodies in practically all of the larger cities. The replies indicate that this city is a pioneer in taking up the supposed problem, for in practically no city heard from has the need

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been anticipated. The most enlightening information, however, has come from cities that are now under prohibition, and this shows without exception that the two issues raised by friends of the saloon are not well based.

PROHIBITION WORK IS TO BE CONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

COLUMBUS, Ohio—An extensive program of education for the people of the United States in the benefits of prohibition, the provisions of the prohibition law, and the desirability of refraining from intoxicants will be carried on by the Anti-Saloon League of America, through the league's state offices. It has been announced by E. H. Cherrington, general manager of the league's publishing interests at Westerville, near here.

Mr. Cherrington said that special efforts would be made in large cities to give the people the information needed to prepare them for prohibition. This educational program, he asserted, will prepare them for the second step in the league's future plans, which is a campaign of law enforcement.

During the second part of the program the league's efforts, he said, will be to strengthen all state dry laws, and to correlate them with the federal dry laws, passage of which the league believes will be accomplished within a short time.

He pointed out that even the dry states have not all the same laws, nor the same methods of enforcement, and that many states partially dry will have federal prohibition thrust upon them without having tried state prohibition.

DRINKS CONTAINING ANY ALCOHOL ILLEGAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—Following the decision of District Judge J. J. Lynch of Butte that the Montana State Prohibition Act operated against the manufacture, sale or other disposal of any and all drinks containing alcohol, no matter how small the chemical content, the Attorney-General and County Attorney have ordered all soft drink establishments to discontinue handling all drinks containing alcohol.

The decision of Judge Lynch was in a test case started by a brewing company of Butte, which endeavored to manufacture and sell near-beer containing 1% per cent alcohol, said to be non-intoxicating.

The ruling of the Attorney-General has interrupted a thriving business started on Jan. 1 by near-beer and other soft drink establishments.

DUTY OF COLLEGE MEN ON PROHIBITION

President of Brown University Points Out That They Should Lead in Support of Law When Amendment Goes Into Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—When national prohibition goes into effect throughout the United States it will be the clear duty of the college men of the country to take a leading part in securing its enforcement, according to Dr. William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, who adds that they "must do this not only as loyal and patriotic citizens, but as those who can appreciate the economic reasons on which the law is based."

Dr. Faunce, who is a student of the present prohibition movement, in a statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, declared the recently ratified prohibition amendment to be an economic measure. As a law of the land, he said, it must have the support of all intelligent citizens. He asserted that the ratification by the various states had not come from government coercion, power of wealth, or moral scruples, but from the realized necessity of making America as efficient in peace as in war.

"Every student of government," said Dr. Faunce, "every real citizen, every man who wants to see America strong, clean, and wise is interested in the present move toward national prohibition. Certainly the state legislatures did not ratify the amendment because of any coercion of the government, for the government is powerless until it is ratified. And as a law of the land it must be supported. Especially have the educated young men the clear duty of leading in the support of the law of the land. They must do this not only as loyal and patriotic citizens, but as those who can appreciate the economic reasons on which the law is based."

"The great movement for prohibition is not inspired by religious motives, not based on any teachings of the Bible or church, is not the result of the sentimental appeals of our childhood or the Sunday school literature we can all remember.

"It is based on the hard fact that America must be as efficient in peace as she has been in war, and that efficiency is impossible in a nation that has come to depend on alcohol. Alcohol is a whip and not a food."

"Our young men have learned in the experiences of the last two years, as never before, the value of truth and the efficiency of discipline. Strong in body and mind, they need no whip, and they want no delusive aid in their life work."

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Twelfth Annual Sale of
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BEGINNING MONDAY, FEB. 3rd, and continuing throughout the month of February, we shall offer over one hundred patterns of fine dinnerware, including French, English, Nippon and America's best makes, at
Discounts of 10%, 15%, and 20%
These discounts apply to our entire line, ranging in price, regularly, from five to two hundred and forty-five dollars per set.
In addition we offer a discount of 15% on our entire line of lead blown glass stemware, including all light cut, etched, engraved, and plain glass.

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Many women are fully realizing how splendidly ready we are to meet the special demands in costumes for social affairs. Airy tulle, Georgettes, silver cloth, laces and novelty silks, have been attractively elaborated with ruffles and puffings, tiers and flounces; with wisps of sleeves and fly-away bows. New modes in victory styles.

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Washington.

EXPLANATION OF DINARA INCIDENT

United States and Allied Flags Hauled Down by Italian by Mistake and Quickly Rehoisted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, on Monday made public the following report from Admiral Benson, received in reply to the Secretary's cabled request to Rear Admiral Niblack, commander of the American forces in the Adriatic, for a report on any incident that might have given rise to the story of the "seizure" at Jela on Jan. 16, 1919, of the Dinara, by Italian forces:

"The Italian Government has been authorized by the Adriatic Naval Committee to requisition all Austro-Hungarian merchant vessels to be controlled by the Allied Maritime Council. The refusal of some of the crew on particular ships to go to sea under the Italian flag is attributed to ill feeling toward the Italian people. The naval committee has adopted another plan to guarantee that the ships go into service, numbering six in all, three of which were requisitioned by the United States to fly the United States flag at the main and the inter-allied flags. Similar treatment was accorded three other ships to be requisitioned by the British. Naval representatives have given written permits to each ship to proceed to sea."

"The Italian authorities had not been advised on the decision of the naval committee in connection with the S. S. Dinara. The United States and allied flags were hauled down by the Italian senior officer and the Italian colors hoisted, the ship not being seized. After the matter was referred to the Italian senior officer, he stated that the act was done through ignorance, and, after expressing regret, the United States and allied flags were again hoisted."

Now that the actual facts regarding the Dinara incident are made public, officials call attention to the apparent lack of scruple with which matters, in themselves trifling, are twisted and contorted to suit the purposes of the propagandists and to create the impression that there is friction in the councils of the Allies and the United States.

PAN-AMERICAN UNION USEFUL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In a report to the governing board of the Pan-American Union, the director-general, John Barrett, states that "the past year under the influence of the war has been a very busy one for the Pan-American Union. The demand for information not only from individuals but from official sources has been unremitting, despite the war, and of a character requiring exceptional effort and oftentimes most careful and extended research. It is no exaggeration, if conclusion can be drawn from the written and spoken comment of those in authority, that it had not been for the carefully indexed library and information files and the ready knowledge possessed by the trained experts of the Pan-American Union, nearly every department and bureau of the United States and other governments, desiring without delay accurate data regarding the various American republics, would have been greatly handicapped in starting, organizing and conducting work involving Pan-American relations resulting from the war."

"Not a day has passed that there have not been in the library or other offices of the Pan-American Union skilled men and women of departments and bureaus of the United States and other government agencies here, seeking reliable information. The heads of all special war bureaus in Washington, which have anything to do with the other American countries, have repeatedly informed that director-general that they were dependent on information secured and for impartial assistance rendered."

WOMEN INSTIGATE FOOD PRICE INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee—Desiring to ascertain whether high prices for foodstuffs in Chattanooga are governed by the law of supply and demand, or whether they are the result of profiteering, the members of the Chattanooga Council of Women are investigating the situation.

At a recent meeting of the council an initial step was taken when it was agreed to send an urgent letter to the local Food Administration requesting the appointment of two housekeepers as auxiliaries to its committee.

A second move was the appointment of a secret committee from the council whose duty it shall be to collect data on profiteering, the members of which shall conduct their work so quietly that the merchants under surveillance shall not know that their methods and prices are undergoing inspection.

NEGRO PRAISED FOR HIS WORK OVERSEAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Alabama—Dr. Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in a message to the Workers' Conference, held at Tuskegee Institute, outlined the War Department's plan for gradually demobilizing the thousands of Negroes in the army as rapidly as suitable civilian employment can be found for them.

"The Negro soldier," said Dr. Scott, "will return both physically and mentally benefited by reason of his military training and experience. He will

return to the southland and to other sections with a broader vision and appreciation of American citizenship, as well as with new ideas of what liberty and freedom really mean. "The Negro soldier's conduct overseas has won for him the commendation and the gratitude of the greatest governments. He will not seek to jeopardize or impair the honor and fame that his race has won by any thoughtless or unmanly deed. He will be anxious to renew and strengthen the friendly relations he left behind, confident that a spirit of justice abides in the land to which he is returning. "Rightfully required to be law-abiding himself, he confidently expects that law and order will prevail; that lynchings and all forms of mob violence, which have driven so many of his race from the South, will be stamped out by duly constituted authority."

RAILROADS SUED BY A FORMER OFFICIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, New Hampshire—Suit has been brought in the Merrimack County Superior Court by Earl H. Fitzhugh of New London, Connecticut, against the Grand Trunk and Central Vermont railroads and officers of those roads individually alleging "malicious conspiracy" to ruin him in the railroad and financial world. He seeks \$200,000 damages and has filed attachments on property of the defendants.

Mr. Fitzhugh was formerly president of the Central Vermont and vice-president of the Grand Trunk and the cause of the present suit is found in the campaign undertaken in 1912 and 1913 by the Grand Trunk interests to further their lines in New England and establish a terminal facility in Boston. An extensive propaganda was conducted at that time to secure necessary authority from the governments of New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Later the entire project was abandoned.

Now that the actual facts regarding the Dinara incident are made public, officials call attention to the apparent lack of scruple with which matters, in themselves trifling, are twisted and contorted to suit the purposes of the propagandists and to create the impression that there is friction in the councils of the Allies and the United States.

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IN THE LIBRARIES

Surely every public library in the United States is doing some work on the problem of making good citizens of the alien population. It would almost seem that the public library, as the system has been wrought out in the United States, had "come to the kingdom for such a time as this," as truly as ever Queen Esther was appointed to her task of mediation. No other institution can take its place; for while the public school also stands at a unique post of service, its opportunity with the foreign-born lies with the child, and in the vast majority of cases ceases with childhood. It does not deal directly with the adult, nor can it afford the community education to be found in the use of a genuinely public library.

It is absolutely imperative now that the foreign population should be taught, assimilated, Americanized, as the process has come to be called, if the institutions of the country are to be, not merely preserved, but developed to the point of practical help for the world in the advancement of democracy. "Liberty" must go; but only through education of the right kind can this be accomplished, and the mission of this country to humanity, its self-imposed duty as a refuge and an asylum, be vindicated and fulfilled.

Many people, even yet, think of Americanization chiefly as a matter of teaching the English language to foreigners who have come to the United States to live, whereas this, wholly essential as it is, is the vast majority of cases ceases with childhood. It does not deal directly with the adult, nor can it afford the community education to be found in the use of a genuinely public library.

For we should never think of these foreigners in the bulk, so to speak, and as if they came empty-handed to the country they may have sought because of experiences and disillusionments that have taught them many valuable things to which the average well-taken-care-of American youth has never flung a thought. Robert Haven Schuchman's poem, "Scum of the Earth" is still an important document in the literature of Americanization. They usually come, these "newcomers" all from the eastern seas—from the land of Praxiteles, of Chopin and Dvorak, of Dante, of Jesus with gifts in their hands; and with all that this land has to impart, we can only do this rightly if we are willing also to learn.

The Detroit (Michigan) Public Library is apparently awake to the noble opportunity proffered it in the fact that its work reaches 25 different nationalities, in a city where 40 per cent of the residents are foreign born, and 60 per cent are of foreign parentage, and its program seethes with activity. The ideal is to lead the foreign-born adults to an understanding and therefore appropriation of the things, for which America stands. It keeps itself in close communication with the Chamber of Commerce, the night schools, and the Immigration Bureau, and by means of books, pamphlets, and personal attention helps the intending citizens to become naturalized. Visitors have been sent from time to time to the naturalization bureau on the days when the hearing for first or second papers was in progress, in order to obtain a better grasp of the problem which confronts the applicant, and this has been found productive of benefit to the visitor as well as the foreigner. It directs foreigners to the night schools and the classes in English, and sends visitors into the public schools who give out cards of invitation to the library, and urge their use. By a careful selection of books on behalf of the foreign readers, it leads them to English books. The idea here is, not to have large collections of books in foreign languages, but rather to induce the readers to read in English as soon as possible.

The War Service Libraries for American soldiers overseas are being augmented to meet a greater demand than ever, as the men now have more time to read. From the overseas dispatch offices at Hoboken, New Jersey, Newport News, Virginia, Boston, Massachusetts, and Charleston, South Carolina, all transports going over after soldiers are stocked with current magazines and with libraries, so that when the soldiers board the transport for home they are met with fresher papers and magazines than any they have had since they reached France. This is why the American Library Association is still asking for books and good new magazines.

The New York Public Library has completed the census of Fifteenth Century books, which it has been publishing serially in its bulletin for the past ten months, and the volume now to be made and issued will be a fine addition to the bibliographical material available to students and scholars working in this period. The work has been done under the auspices of the Bibliographical Society of America, of which George Parker Winship is chairman; and the great treasures of incunabula in the public and private libraries of America, have been expertly identified, and, with the initial information regarding each piece, arranged under appropriate classification.

Following upon the Colombian exhibit of the Public Library and Museum Association of Newark, New Jersey, which attracted much serious interest during the three months it was in place, the library issues a booklet telling the story of Colombia in a manner suited to young people but pleasant to anyone. To many adults the primary meaning of the familiar Spanish phrase—El Dorado—is new, "The Gilded Man." And they

will also learn from this modest mentor that this was the name of an Indian prince of the mountains of Colombia who so weltered in the gold produced in his dominions that once every year he threw a whole raftful of gold ornaments and gold dust into a certain sacred lake as a propitiation, and himself bathed in it. This story fired the greed of the Spanish adventurers and stimulated them to arduous search for the land of gold; and thus the phrase began its course of four centuries as a term expressing that for which men long and hope sometime to find.

Without doubt, too, the young people reading this booklet will be able to tell a piece of news to the majority of their elders to the effect that Colombia is as large as the states along the Atlantic from Maine to Florida, with Ohio and West Virginia added. Now these points are worth mentioning here for the sake of emphasizing the importance of this kind of library enterprise; to give a hint—and by no means an unneeded one—that the knowledge and culture vouchsafed the children who frequent the public library is supplied at one of the springs of American education in the United States, and is one of the most vital methods of speeding on the great and urgent task of Americanization.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIKI LEAGUE CHARTERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, New Hampshire—A charter has been issued by the State of New Hampshire to the Anti-Bolshevik League, with headquarters at Manchester. Its purpose is "to combat the spread of Bolshevism and attacks upon personal liberty, by systematic and organized efforts to promote the education of the masses with the controlling principle in view, that a free people must be an orderly people, and that an orderly people are entitled to the largest measure of personal liberty consistent with the protection of all the citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property."

It is understood that this Anti-Bolshevik League contemplates the enrollment of as many citizens as are willing in what will be known as the "New Hampshire Assembly," and that plans are entertained for the establishment of other "assemblies" in other states, making it ultimately a national organization.

REPUBLICAN CLUB ELECTS NEW LEADER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Republican Club of Massachusetts held its annual meeting on Monday afternoon and elected George H. Ellis, former state senator, of Newton, president for the ensuing year. The retiring president, Robert Luce of Waltham, Congressman-elect, declared in his address: "The masses of our people demand that we attack the problem of the relations between capital and labor, that we diminish the extravagances of the other when they prevent the general prosperity. They demand that we lessen the wastes of the distributive processes that now do so much toward keeping up the cost of living—the weakest spot in our economic system."

PLAN TO OUTLAW DRINK COMPOUNDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
COLUMBIA, South Carolina—Gov. R. A. Cooper is calling on the General Assembly, now in session, to enact legislation to reduce the menace of drunkenness, incident to the wholesale distribution in South Carolina of compounds, extracts and patent medicines, which have a large alcoholic content, used in substitution for whiskey.

The State has a quarter-month prohibition law, which has materially checked the use of liquor in South Carolina as a beverage. In consequence, there has been a greatly increased traffic in the compounds of the character to which the Governor refers.

FORMER GERMAN RESERVIST ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—The apprehension of Max Schultz, a German reservist who served as a carrier of dynamite in plots to blow up ammunition plants, etc., in the Middle West, and was indicted in the India plot case, is reported here. Schultz was one of the minor figures working under the direction of Gustaf H. Jacobson, a German-American real estate dealer of this city who was convicted here, and Kurtz von Reiswitz, the German consul in Chicago, who returned with Count von Bernstorff. He also had a part in the Detroit plot case, in which Albert Kalschmidt was convicted.

UNIVERSITY TRUSTEES NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTPELIER, Vermont—At a joint session of the Vermont Senate and House of Representatives, two trustees for the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College at Burlington, Vermont, were elected. The new trustees are Representative Henry R. McFarland of Hyde Park, Vermont, and Senator Martin S. Vilas, of Burlington. Both trustees will serve a term of six years from Feb. 1, 1919. Edwin W. Lawrence of Rutland, Vermont, who was appointed trustee in 1917 to succeed Redfield Proctor, of Proctor, Vermont, who resigned, was reelected for another term.

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REAL ESTATE

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A 100-acre beautiful high class dwelling site among the oranges of California. Estimated \$5000 to \$7000. Valuable crop now on trees. 75 acres Navel and Valencia Trees now bearing; six to ten years; 27 acres smaller trees, including lemon, orange, and very shorty property will give without question annual net income of \$10,000 to \$20,000. Has own water system, good electric power, cement curbs to free roads. Abundant water. Near mountains, only mile and quarter from town and railroad, newly finished, modern highway. Drive through grove bordered by the much sought after oleander and pampas grass. Property clear, owned by non-resident who must sell. Some money down, balance mortgage. Bank reference if desired. Pictures of the whole plot of property with full information with LLOYD E. NOBLE, 605 Grand Blvd., Phone 10512—Main 1928. Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.

FOR SALE

A modern fireproof building, excellent location, and leased out to exceptionally good tenant. A choice investment.

COFFIN & TABER

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FOR SALE:

1200 acres, free water right for 300 acres, canal right 60 acres, balance pasture. Adjoining 600 acres, 140 acres canal water, balance pasture. Both well improved, electric lights and power, highly productive. Four miles from State Normal. High and grade schools. 125 miles Seattle. Sell together or separately, combined would make fine stock, dairy and hay ranch. An unusual chance and well worth investigating. B. L. FINLEY LAND CO., Ellensburg, Washington.

FOR SALE BY OWNER IN FINEST VALLEY, MONT.

155 ACRES FARMLAND
\$8000 worth of improvements; newly fenced; 70 acres saved to winter wheat on summer fallow. 15 acres new seeding, 10 acres pasture, the balance all cultivated. Good well, enclosed elevated tank with water in house. One half mile from general store, 1 mile from school. Have R. F. D. and telephone service. Price \$2000. R. E. WELLS, Kalspelt, Mont. R. R. 2

FOR SALE IN NEWTON, MASS. One-family house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, heated; garage for two cars; hardwood floors; 12,000 ft. land; 4 minutes from electric and steam cars. For further information telephone Newton South 928.

BROOKLINE—Sale 14-room, modern house, with bath, hot water and best repair; will sell at bargain; owner must leave town by Feb. 1. For particulars address C-2, Monitor Office, Boston.

BRICK FACTORY FOR SALE. \$30,000. 8577 ft. land, in heart of Boston; 20,000 ft. floor. At three street lines. Address P. O. Box 1723, Boston.

FOR SALE—Reasonable bungalow, 4 rooms, bath, enclosed porch. Tel. 25310, MR. ED. WARREN, 301 Beale St., San Francisco, Cal.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Bargain in Brookline
An attractive stone and brick block house with 10 rooms and 3 baths; recently renovated and ready for immediate occupancy; could not be duplicated for \$18,000. An offer of \$5500 would be considered.

WM. F. MCCOY & CO.
451 Old South Bldg., Boston.
1345 Beacon Street, Brookline.
Telephones: Fort Hill 5035; Brookline 5216.

ROOMS AND BOARD AND ROOMS

IDEAL HOME FOR YOU. All your service, pleasant surroundings; North Shore; 17 miles from Boston, steam, trolley or auto. Address W-21, Monitor Office, Boston.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED By young married couple, board and room with priv. bath, in Brookline, permanent. Address 1-25, Monitor Office, Boston.

FOR SALE

LAW books for sale—Complete sets New York, Appellate Division and Miscellaneous Reports, 24 Globe-Wortwick book cases. Address A-6, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

FOR SALE—Well established grocery business in manufacturing part of South San Francisco, San Mateo Co. For particulars address J. J. 1100 1st Nat. Bank Building, San Francisco.

MARINE SAFE FOR SALE
54 in. high, 35 in. wide, 26 in. deep. Rm. 1001, Mechanics Bank Bldg., Brooklyn, N.Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

UNIVERSITY graduate desires pos. requiring initiative and executive ability or opportunity for rapid advancement; has had electric and engineering exp. in both office and field work; just returned from active military duty; will serve in any locality, excl. refs. Address D-1100 First Nat. Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

MECHANICAL engineer, tech. grad., 15 yrs. exp. gen'l mgt. and const. of building construction; supt. plant maintenance; design and installation of electrical and factory machinery; has worked power plants; successful bus. exp. Responsible executive pos. desired. Refs. will be given at interview. Addr. C-25, Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Position; selling experience; recently employed as inspector on machinery which was used in government service. CHAS. T. HATFIELD, 3023 28th St., S. W., Seattle, Washington.

MAN—With knowledge of bookkeeping desires work to do at home; plain cooking, mail addressing, figuring, etc. MR. RICHARD PARRAGUT, 301 Boston, Mass., Suite 1.

BOOKKEEPER with spare time evenings and Saturdays will keep your books, charges reasonable. Addr. E-24, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

SCHOOLS

The Reliable Business School
where individual instruction is given in shorthand and typewriting is

FRANKLIN ACADEMY,
136 Boylston St., Boston
Evening course \$5 a month; day course \$12 a month. Apply now

ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL HELD IN CRISTOBAL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone—Col. Thomas B. Lamoreaux, in command of the coast defenses of Cristobal, who has had the difficult task of enforcing the anti-vice and anti-liquor regulations at the Atlantic terminals of the Canal during the war, among his other duties, pronounced a eulogy upon Colonel Roosevelt's work as police commissioner of New York, on the occasion of a memorial service to the former President held at Ft. Randolph. He said that to this day some of the men on the police force of New York date the efficiency of the force back to the days of the Roosevelt regime.

DECREASE IN COURT WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DES MOINES, Iowa—The criminal court business is due for a great shrinkage according to a statement made by Judge Joseph E. Meyer, of the Iowa County Criminal Court. He claims that ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment is going to bring a big decrease in court business.

HELP WANTED—MALE

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG MAN
to take charge of small manufacturing concern and service station on automobile specialty, in Milwaukee, Wis. In reply give full information as to salary, experience, etc. Z-44, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Farm manager for 800-acre irrigated ranch in eastern Oregon. Must be thoroughly experienced in handling men and have some knowledge of bookkeeping and office detail. Should also be able to instruct employees regarding delivery of water. G. J. MAGNIEHIM, 1127 First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—Bookkeeper, stenographer and office manager for irrigated ranch in West. Should also have knowledge of measuring water. G. J. MAGNIEHIM, 1127 First Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago.

MACHINIST—Wanted—Machinist and die makers. Steady position if capable. Write particulars. A. W. HOLMBERG, 174 Grand St., N.Y.C.

WANTED—First class Watch Maker. ALBERT EDHOLM, Omaha, Neb. Oldest Established Jeweler. Omaha, Neb.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

Assistant Buyer
A high class Boston Specialty Store has an opening for an experienced assistant buyer for

Children's & Juniors' Dresses, Suits and Coats

Must be accustomed to the finer grade of merchandise.

Address Z 48, Monitor Office, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—GENERAL HOUSEMAID IN MODERN HOME with many conveniences, one who is used to children, good wages; all that can be earned will be paid gladly; pleasant room with own bath, also use of small study room for sewing and writing; very consideration will be shown and only one seeking permanent position need apply. Address Box 202, Great Neck Station, Long Island, N.Y.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER or mother's helper, Protestant, to assist in light housekeeping and care of child, 4 years old. MRS. H. GOODACRE, 34 Park Ave., Wakefield, Mass.

NURSE FOR TWO CHILDREN
Apply or write 48 W. 75th St., New York City

WANTED—A clean, neat, waitress, colored American preferred. Best of references required. Tel. Superior 1210. Address 1225 North State St., Chicago.

WANTED—Capable girl for general housework, one who wants a good home in the country and who is fond of children and willing to help about the house. Address A-70, Monitor Office, Boston.

A HOUSEKEEPER or mother's helper, Protestant, to assist in light housekeeping and care of child, 4 years old. MRS. H. GOODACRE, 34 Park Ave., Wakefield, Mass.

WANTED—Reliable neat Protestant nurse or mother's helper, good wages, all that can be earned will be paid gladly; pleasant room with own bath, also use of small study room for sewing and writing; very consideration will be shown and only one seeking permanent position need apply. Address Box 202, Great Neck Station, Long Island, N.Y.

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WANTED—Reliable neat Protestant nurse or mother's helper, good wages, all that can be earned will be paid gladly; pleasant room with own bath, also use of small study room for sewing and writing; very consideration will be shown and only one seeking permanent position need apply. Address Box 202, Great Neck Station, Long Island, N.Y.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

THE USELESSNESS
OF MANY PREFACES

One of the curious obsessions which seize a writer at the beginning of his career, and which some writers never overcome, is the fondness for adding a preface to every written work. Except in the rarest cases this is purely personal gratification, because the average reader invariably passes over the preface and starts with the first page of the text. For some unknown reason the author feels impelled to take his reader into his confidence after he has completed his work. This usually takes the form of an apology; but if the book requires an apology it should never have been written. Other prefaces classify themselves under the head of self-deprecation; but if the author does not think well of himself, how can he expect his reader or his critic to take him more seriously? If the preface contains additional matter which the reader ought to know, it should have been included in the text itself, inserted in its proper place, where it can elucidate or amplify that particular portion of the book to which it relates.

A glance at the prefaces in a few volumes taken at random from my library, illustrates the point at issue. The first begins, "It is with reluctance and question that I have brought myself to publish this book." Is it not a fair question to ask why the author forced himself to overcome this reluctance if it were really sincere? In the second we read, "That this little volume may be favorably received by the public is the fervent desire of the author." Does this add anything to the interest of the book, and is it any more than a bromide statement of something which is understood without being said? There never was an author who did not possess the same "fervent desire." Again, "If the author has succeeded in making the subject more familiar to those interested, his labors will not have been in vain." True, but this is something which the reader must determine after he has perused the pages, and there is nothing gained in taking an extra page to impress upon the reader a self-evident fact.

The day of the long descriptive opening of the novel has passed away. The reader no longer cares to wade through pages describing the porter's lodge at the gate, the long drive up to the castle, or the scenery which intervenes; the story must start with some dialogue, or with the description of some event, which grips the reader at once and interests him sufficiently to make him wish to continue. Similarly, the time has passed when the reader is interested in the mental gymnastics which preceded the writing of a volume; it is the volume itself which interests him, or fails to interest him.

We can spare the preface unless it be as much-provoking as that to Lowell's "Biglow Papers," or as necessary to the understanding of what follows as the prologue sometimes is to the play. Let the book be a complete unit unmarred by the intrusion of the author's whispered confidence to his readers. The book is or is not; the reading of it will tell.

W. H. HUDSON'S DAYS
IN SOUTH AMERICA

"Far Away and Long Ago: A History of My Early Life." By W. H. Hudson. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. \$2.50 net.

In general it must be admitted that the long recital of a person's youthful recollections is often uncommonly boring. Vivid and appealing though these may be in the mind of the teller, to the listener they ordinarily take on the most aggressively personal tone. Then, too, most individuals who enjoy prattling of their early days are scarcely qualified to present their tales in their best light; for the most part, it is only when such recollections are set down in book form that one entertains happy anticipations. In this day and age, when many excellent autobiographies are appearing before the public, Mr. Hudson has produced a book which easily looms head and shoulders above the majority in power and in pictorial quality.

It is toward the end of the book, in referring to that period when his actual childhood was coming to a close, that Mr. Hudson writes, "Fifteen years old! This was indeed the most memorable day of my life, for on that evening I began to think about myself, and my thoughts were strange and unhappy thoughts to me. . . . Naturally, thoughts about one's self usually are. But not to have thought of himself before he was fifteen! The wonder of it. Is that, perhaps, the secret explanation of the book's charm? Seldom has an autobiography so little of mere persons, their whims and shortcomings, so much of the vastness and breeziness of the great green Argentine pampas and of the multitudinous wild birds and animals and flowers which rejoice in life there.

We see it all through the eyes of one small boy, himself extraordinarily keen to observe and to feel the beauty in form and color. Whether we are treated to pictures of the wide, flat plain, dotted at intervals with groups of poplars which shelter the thatched homes of the natives; or to tales of the astounding habits of the vicuñas or of the rheas, or of those giant thistles which, in a "thistle year," spring up to the height of ten feet; becoming almost a dense forest; whether we hear of the day on which the author, aged six, first visited the shallow river and had his first glimpse of long-legged flamingos, glowing in rosy color; whether one is taken on visits to the neighbors, the nearest of whom were two miles away, living still in the old patriarchal way, amid the debris of former glory, their lands and cattle rapidly diminishing in numbers; whether one has

tens to long and colorful accounts of the birds, scores of them, of every habit, shape and hue, which, together with the trees, were Mr. Hudson's especial hobby; the book transports one to a strange world of gigantic extremes and contrasts of aspect and happening as remote from the customary understanding and experience of daily living as though one were contemplating the conditions prevailing upon another planet. Everything existed in superlatives in this half-savage, South American country of fifty or more years ago. Few nature-loving boys enjoy such a wonderland in which to roam, unrestricted as to such dull realities as duties or lessons.

As for the style of the book, it is quite delicious in its rare simplicity. It is oddly restful, because unadorned. It is as utterly big and free and individual as the country with which it deals. Coolly Mr. Hudson indulges his inclination to wander up the most crooked of mental by-paths; this is as unself-conscious as was his setting forth upon his pony to explore whatever quarter of the pampas most attracted him upon that certain day. Catching up the thread of his story again, he then deliberately reminds the reader of what he was saying, proceeding unobtrusively to say it. The reader does not mind in the least, for it is all a piece with the pervading childlike and fairy-tale quality of the book. Quickly it lifts one out of the most humdrum and engrossing of environments into a brilliant, musical world of color and action—sometimes, to be sure, of pitiful cruelty and brutal ignorance. It does much to quicken one's sense of the loveliness of whatever he finds in the countryside.

A SURVEY OF THE
ITALIAN INDUSTRIES

"Le Società Industriali in Italia. Terza Edizione." Gino Prinziavalli. Fratelli Treves, Milano. 2 lire.

In this eminently practical and statesmanlike little volume, Signor Prinziavalli has contributed very considerably to the literature dealing with reconstruction and readjustment, when the nations of the world shall have returned to their normal avocations.

The book, which may appear at first sight to be mainly composed of statistics concerning the various trades in Italy before and since 1914, from Piedmont to Sicily, should not be dismissed on this account as being merely of value and interest to the student or expert. That Signor Prinziavalli has in this careful and exhaustive review of the industries of Italy, her manufactures, her agriculture, her publications—some augmented, some necessarily neglected, during the last few years—written a book which will be of great practical value in the immediate work which lies before his country, there is no doubt.

But what he has to say carried as well as to the public servant, for it is a call to cooperation, to patriotism, to confidence, and perhaps, above all, to diligence, not less in the pursuit of peace than in the prosecution of war. Technical as his book is, the author's intense enthusiasm, which sweeps his readers forward into eager contemplation of all those practical schemes for the benefit of his country, which the lessons and opportunities provided in these last few years have made possible, prevents it from ever being dull. Signor Prinziavalli, writing while war was still in progress, saw in the prosperous Italy an assurance of great industrial expansion. While not going into this question further than to lay down certain essential rules for its success, such as an intelligent comprehension of the demands of foreign markets and a determination to see that they are effectively supplied, the author, as have other Italian writers recently considering their country's commercial development, dwells with considerable emphasis upon the future overseas trade of Italy. He recognizes, however, that this can only be successful if the home machinery is in good working order. In Italy labor legislation, owing to the late development of working-class organizations, was slow, though of recent years there has been evidence of considerable cooperation among tradespeople, manufacturers and farmers.

The peasants have, however, remained in many places miserably underpaid, with the result that emigration has increased to an alarming extent. At the end of the Nineteenth Century about half the total of emigrants to America were Italians. The remedy is closer cooperation with the state and better cooperation among the people themselves, and to this end there is no doubt that the lessons learnt in the war, both by capital and labor, by the government and the people, can be of immediate and permanent benefit. Although a great deal has been done in recent years in the matter of education, urgent reforms are still needed, in increasing and improving the schools for the poorer classes, it being the government's particular duty, as Signor Prinziavalli points out, to see that the people, through state neglect, are not forced to seek for education where they cannot escape sectarian influence.

Recent years have shown Italy to herself and to her allies as able to stand firmly united, not less in defeat and invasion than in conquest and victory. Her industry, her powers of organization in every department of her national life, have been an earnest of future development. While awake to the great tasks which lie before her, Signor Prinziavalli is yet full of confidence that his country will fulfill the ambitions of the most ardent patriot. "The problem of after the war," he declares, "is an arduous one. With good will we shall succeed in surmounting every obstacle. This is not

the time for words. To work. May ours be the action of faith and of firmness."

The keynote, therefore, of this little book is a call to work, work which has for its goal, not merely the benefit of the individual, but that of the country as a whole. And never before has the prospect appeared more full of promise to the Italian patriot than it does today. For liberty and for unity Cavour, Mazzini and Garibaldi labored and their reward was great, but their work remained incomplete. Today the two last words which Signor Prinziavalli has written, bring with them the assurance not only of unity and of freedom, but also of completion. "Viva l'Italia!"



Queen's Cross, Hardington

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
AND RUTLAND ROADS

"Highways and Byways in Northamptonshire and Rutland." By Herbert L. Griggs. London: Macmillan & Co. 6s. net.

Among the counties of England, Rutland has a double distinction; it is the smallest of them all, yet, considering its extent, it contains relatively more country gentlemen's seats than any other county. Did not Michael Drayton sing of the varied charms of its uplands and wooded hollows?

Love not thyself the least, though least thou art.
What thou in greatness wantest, wise nature doth impart.

While Rutland is noticeable for its many beautiful parks and spreading elm trees, Northamptonshire can claim attention, among other things, on account of the wealth of its ecclesiastical architecture and the part which it has played in some of the stirring episodes of English history.

To the Northamptonshire churches, full of interest by reason of the remains of Saxon work, notably at Earls Barton, Barnack, Brigstock, Brixworth and Wittering, and to the Rutland country residences, Mr. Evans devotes a considerable amount of the space available in his volume, but he would have added in no little degree to the general interest of his subject had he devoted more attention to the general features of the two counties and to the vicissitudes of their towns and villages. As it is, the impression left upon the reader is somewhat nebulous and vague. The map at the end of the work leaves a good deal to be desired, but a distinctive note is apparent in some of Mr. Griggs' etchings which are of varying merit.

ARCHITECTURE AND DEMOCRACY

"Architecture and Democracy." By Claude F. Bragdon. F. A. L. A. New York: Alfred Knopf. \$2.

Those who appreciate architecture as revealing the national thought of a people, or expressing high national ideals, will find in Mr. Bragdon's review of American architecture before the war (to say nothing of what it is currently) something to think about. Apart from his arraignment of the inane selfishness which was written large upon most American business architecture down to the beginning of the war, the writer makes, as does another current author of like profession, a strong and logical plea for coherent inter-relation between the structure and its outward expression. His witty comments on expressional incongruities visible for want of such inter-relation in some monumental buildings currently held in high esteem are enjoyable to those who love the just masking fundamental truth. In "After the War" he foresees as a result of the awakening of public conscience a greater provision of light and air for city streets, the utilization of roof spaces, and, though slowly, as moral reforms always come, a possible architectural expression of true democracy, only to be realized, however, with the growth of individual honesty of thought.

IN LITERARY
LATITUDES

The position in the world of letters has been a peculiar one and almost unique. Concurrent with an unprecedented demand for books is a restriction upon output, the influence of which has been noticeable for some time past in book lists of mediocre length and quality. In these circumstances the appearance of Mr. Grant Robertson's study of Bismarck stands out as a great event. The volume is an invaluable digest to the younger generation and a retrospect which

diplomacy is to be seen in the history of his efforts to interfere in the home politics of England and in his endeavor to procure the dismissal of Lord Derby and Granville. Mr. Robertson, recalling this episode, distinguishes accurately between the two diplomatic methods. "All through this trying period," he writes, "Lord Granville acted as an honorable gentleman toward a great statesman, who in his diplomacy was never a gentleman"; and this stricture, there is only too much reason for maintaining, applies with equal correctness to Bismarck's successors of today.

In the history of the Kulturkampf there is much that is instructive and that helps to throw light upon the attitude of the Vatican today. The theoretical issue of the papal claim which aroused such an embittered conflict in Germany between the years 1871 and 1878, challenging the article of the Prussian Constitution which guaranteed the enjoyment of civil and political rights independently of religious belief, was clearly stated by Dollinger as demanding "unconditional submission, internal no less than external." Much that has happened in the last few years shows that the claims then put forward have but lain dormant since. Bismarck very naturally took the claims to be a direct challenge to Prussian power, and to his extreme wrath may be traced his comparative failure to meet the astuteness of his opponents with his customary success. His own weapons were turned against him. It was a case of Greek meeting Greek. In one other controversy the great statesman found himself in waters of almost overwhelming depth, and that was in the struggle with social democracy, during which Mommsen despairingly exclaimed, "The freedom of Germany will be lost for many years to come."

But what is especially instructive to the student of the history of Europe since the pilot was dropped by Wilhelm II is the contrast between the foreign policy adopted by Bismarck and that of the masterful young autocrat who so dramatically dispensed with his guidance! This part of the story is told with admirable clearness by Mr. Robertson, and after reading it one can fully realize the consternation with which the Chancellor's fellow countrymen received the news of his fall. Obviously those outside Germany could not estimate Bismarck's aims from the same angle of vision as Germans could, yet, looking back upon this period of empire building, it seems almost inconceivable that Bismarck's contemporaries outside Germany who, like Gramont, could perceive that in the Chancellor they had no trusted friend, should have conceived him to be a man incapable of sacrificing a preconceived idea for the sake of exalting Prussia. But Bismarck was an enigma to the chancelleries of Europe and his Prussianism was not understood by men who failed to realize that since Jena a new Germany had arisen, trained in the school of self-discipline which proved such excellent material for the exercise of Bismarck's genius. He grasped the fact that the Prussia which had carried on the traditions of Frederick the Great in the sphere of economics and domestic policy had failed to do so in the region of foreign policy.

Today it is clear how different was the foreign policy pursued by the "honest broker" who was ever ready to take his brokerage and to strike a bargain, from that adopted by his ambitious but less capable and experienced successors. We have on record Bismarck's own utterances to show that Austria was the pivot of his foreign policy. He was not prepared to support Austria at the price of a rupture with Russia, and a consequent rapprochement between Russia, France and England; it was his readiness to throw over Austria if events should seem to require such a consummation which distinguishes his policy from that of his successors. He thought of German supremacy in continental terms; his successors with a more soaring ambition have thought in terms of world dominion. Whether, had Bismarck been born a generation later, he would have traveled the road taken by the master who dismissed him so summarily, it is impossible to say, though the temptation to speculate upon it may be great. But the fact remains that, though the great Chancellor made many personal enemies, he never cultivated the gentle art, as his successors have done with such commanding success, of making the world his enemy. Perchance his interest in the welfare of Germany was too sincere, as he was too capable, to permit such a folly. His views upon both naval and colonial expansion were opposed to those of Wilhelm II and the militarists. "I have never been in favor of a colonial policy of conquest similar to that pursued by France," and "Nothing," he said, on another occasion, "could be more strongly opposed to Germany's interest than to enter upon more or less daring and adventurous enterprises guided merely by the desire . . . to please the ambitions of those who rule it."

In order to acquire prestige, France has gone to Algiers, Tunis, Mexico and Madagascar. If Germany should ever follow a similar policy, she would not promote any German interests, but would endanger the welfare of the empire and its position in Europe. These words have proved prophetic. Overweening ambition carried with it the seed of self-destruction. Germany's well-wishers will hope that, having plumbed the depths of disillusionment, she will witness ere long a revival of that liberalism, which Bismarck felt and misunderstood, and which essaying to find expression, has been trampled so ruthlessly under the iron heel of the most relentless autocracy the world has witnessed.

Nearly half Mr. Robertson's study is devoted to the last 20 years of Bismarck's chancellorship, a period which will be covered also by Sir Adolphus Ward's forthcoming third volume of the history of Germany and which is of absorbing interest to those who wish to understand the developments that have ensued since the Iron Chancellor's fall. The influence which Metternich had wielded from the fall of Napoleon to the revolution of 1848 was exercised by Bismarck in Europe from 1871 to 1890, but Bismarck's influence far transcended that of Metternich. Within nine years of the signing of the Treaty of Frankfurt Lord Odo Russell, wrote, "At St. Petersburg Bismarck's word is gospel, as well as at Paris and Rome, where his sayings inspire respect and his silences apprehension," and what Lord Odo said of these three capitals could have been said of every other capital in Europe. Europe and Bismarck were almost synonymous terms. His conception of diplomacy, similar to Metternich's justified deception provided the end in view was attained, and combined with an unerring recognition of the weak spots in the armor of his opponents, this gave him an advantage of which he never failed to make the fullest use. A defense of Bismarck's aims is conceivable even to an Englishman, but not so a defense of his methods. The difference between his methods and those which characterized English

LITERARY NOTES

Mr. Martin Secker has published recently a collection of "Solomon Eagle" contributions to the New Statesman since April, 1913. The volume is entitled "Books in General."

In "Tory Democracy," published by Messrs. Methuen, Lord Henry Bentinck argues that the historical policy of the Tory Party is to serve the interests of the nation as a whole.

Two very rare pamphlets, by Lichtenberger, containing some remarkable woodcuts, "Promestiatio zu Teutsch," 1488, a first edition in German, and a Latin edition, 1492, realized £140 and £70 respectively at the Leighton sale at Sotheby's rooms. At the same sale a missal of the Fifteenth Century, which Mr. Huth had purchased for £3,100, was bought at the enhanced price of £134, or £34 less than was given for it at the dispersal of the Huth library. Another book, for which Mr. Huth had given five guineas, a copy of John Partridge's "Opus Reformatum; or a Treatise on Astrology," 1693, changed hands for £72. This copy contains the original bill for the binding of the book by Roger Payne. "Finished very neat, lettering very correct" in Russia leather for the sum of 18s. Among the rarer English books in the sale was a copy, in good preservation, of Sir Richard Morison's translation of L. Vives's "An Introduction to Wysewode," printed by Thomas Berthelet, 1540. This work changed hands for £69.

Mr. James Milne has given up the literary editorship of the Daily Chronicle in order to devote his attention to the Book Monthly.

A volume entitled "Last Poems," by Edward Thomas, will be published by Messrs. Selwyn & Blount; it will include verses hitherto unpublished, as well as short poems which were not inserted in the volume published in 1917. The same firm also has in the press a new volume of verse by Mr. Robin Flower, entitled "Hymenaea and Other Poems," and a new collection of verses, most of which are now printed for the first time, by Mr. John Freeman, called "Memories of Childhood and Other Poems." They also announce as forthcoming shortly a miscellany of modern verse entitled "Twelve Poets."

Kathleen Howard's "Confessions of an Opera Singer" (Alfred A. Knopf, New York, \$2 net) is a chatty, girlish-sounding recital, always quite on the surface, of her experiences from the time that she found all other ambitions pining before the desire to develop her voice; through Paris and different cities of Germany, and London, as student and singer, to her final attainment of the Metropolitan Opera, which, she says, "I find the most absorbingly interesting house with which I have ever been connected, and which is the greatest school of all."

Not fiction, not the views of reporter or correspondent, but authentic accounts by the actors themselves, and written without thought of the public eye, this is the material compiled in "Dear Folks at Home: The Glorious Story of the United States Marines," by Lieutenant Cooper and Corporal Cowing, which the Houghton Mifflin Company are publishing. Major-General Commandant Barnett writes to the publishers: "Some months ago the marine corps asked for letters from United States marines for its historical files. The call was answered by friends and relatives of marines all over America, with the result that hundreds of excellent letters came to headquarters. So graphic and interesting were a number of these that permission was given to Lieutenant Cooper and Corporal Cowing to compile what they believed to be the best of the letters in a book. That book was the one which you are to publish, 'Dear Folks at Home.'"

The reference library collected by Mr. Frederic Boase, who was librarian of the Incorporated Law Society, was dispersed at Messrs. Hodgson's rooms. Among the more interesting items were an uncut copy of the first edition of the first series of Sir Walter Scott's "Tales of My Landlord," 1816, and a presentation copy of Dickens's "American Notes for General Circulation," 1842, inscribed, "Dr. Quin, from his friend Charles Dickens, eighteen November, 1842," which realized respectively £40 and £66.

The Oxford University Press announces a new anthology, entitled "The Poetry of Peace," compiled by Mr. R. M. Leonard.

Mr. Frederic Harrison has elaborated the lectures which he delivered when director of the Newton Hall Association and embodied them in a volume entitled "On Society," which Messrs. Macmillans are issuing. For more than half a century he has been a conspicuous exponent of the positive system, the moral and social meaning of which is developed in this work.

Messrs. Ginn have brought out a new edition of "Tom Brown's School Days," edited by H. C. Bradby, one of the assistant masters at Rugby School; Mr. Hugh Thomson has contributed numerous illustrations.

BOOKS TO READ

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MR. AYLMEY MAUDE'S
STUDY OF TOLSTOY

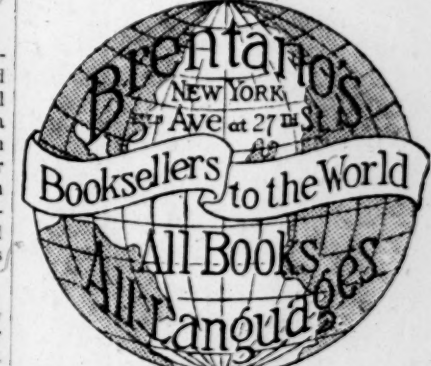
"Leo Tolstoy." By Aylmer Maude. London: Methuen & Co. 8s. 6d. net.

Not only as a man of letters but as a seer and shaper of men's destinies Leo Tolstoy is to Mr. Maude a hero who stands so far in the front of all modern men who have stimulated the conscience of their fellows that "one forgets to ask who is second." Napoleon would have labeled Tolstoy as an ideologue, a dreamer of dreams, an impractical idealist; but Napoleon and Mr. Maude are two very different people and the true Tolstoy is perhaps to be found in a mean struck between the two opinions. No one but a very foolish person would deny that Tolstoy not only roused people in his own day to think, but has exercised a profound influence upon the thought of the world. This fact alone raises him out of the rank of the mere impractical idealists, even though he failed to make a wearable pair of boots when he set himself to bootmaking and though his attempts at bricklaying were not a conspicuous success.

If Tolstoy's influence upon the thought of his fellow beings was as profound as it is generally admitted to have been, it would not be reasonable to deny him the possession of constructive ability, even though that quality did not assume a material shape. He was the very antithesis of the Napoleon who, as he wrote, was one of those brilliant but "worldly" people, heavy and wingless. Their sphere is down below. There are among them strong ones: Napoleon. They leave terrible traces among men, and cause an uproar, but it is all on earth." Tolstoy, in fact, was one of the "strong-winged" whose work was in the strictest sense constructive. In that its tendency was to influence men in the direction of a higher plane of achievement. Such vital work brings it within the category of the practical and constructive and permanent. The cynic might aver that it was not such a very difficult task for a man in Leo Tolstoy's position to be outspoken and fearless in his condemnation of the evil which he saw around him, but we are not dealing with the cynic. Of the sincerity of his passion for the true and the upright, of his effort to conform his life to a lofty standard, there can be no doubt. Although it may be said that he had tasted to satiety of the good things of the world and found them dust and ashes, his writings and his actions prove that from boyhood he was animated by lofty ideals. His defiance of accepted opinions and traditions was apparently single-minded, and he threw himself wholeheartedly into everything which interested him; and nothing interested him quite so deeply as his fellow beings. The intensity of his interest formed part of his genius, and like most men of striking personality he becomes a somewhat complex and attractive study.

Mr. Maude, notwithstanding his intense admiration of his hero, is not blind to the weak joints in his armor, or to the deficiencies of Tolstoyism as a constructive policy which "disdains and condemns the experience gained by our forefathers." To the doctrine of non-resistance, to the elaboration of which Tolstoy devoted so much energy, can be traced the development of the modern pacifist who places the sanctity of this doctrine above that of human existence. In one sense at least it may be affirmed that Tolstoy was an iconoclast rather than a constructive reformer. His arguments against governments, when pushed to their extreme, lead inevitably to anarchy and social upheaval. Yet, if we accept him as an idealist not wholly impractical, whose influence upon the pathway to be chosen by mankind cannot be ignored, it is by no means fruitless or unconstructive to follow Mr. Maude in his effort to trace the immediate effect of Tolstoy's writings and life upon current history, an effect which has not been confined to his own country.

Prof. John Spencer Bassett, Ph. D., LL. D., professor of American history and head of the history department at Smith College, is writing a "History of America's Participation in the Great War," which takes the subject through the Peace Conference and is to be published in the early spring. Mr. Bassett, who has been professor and lecturer in history at Trinity College, North Carolina, Yale, New York University and Columbia, is an authority on American history, and the author of "The Life of Andrew Jackson."



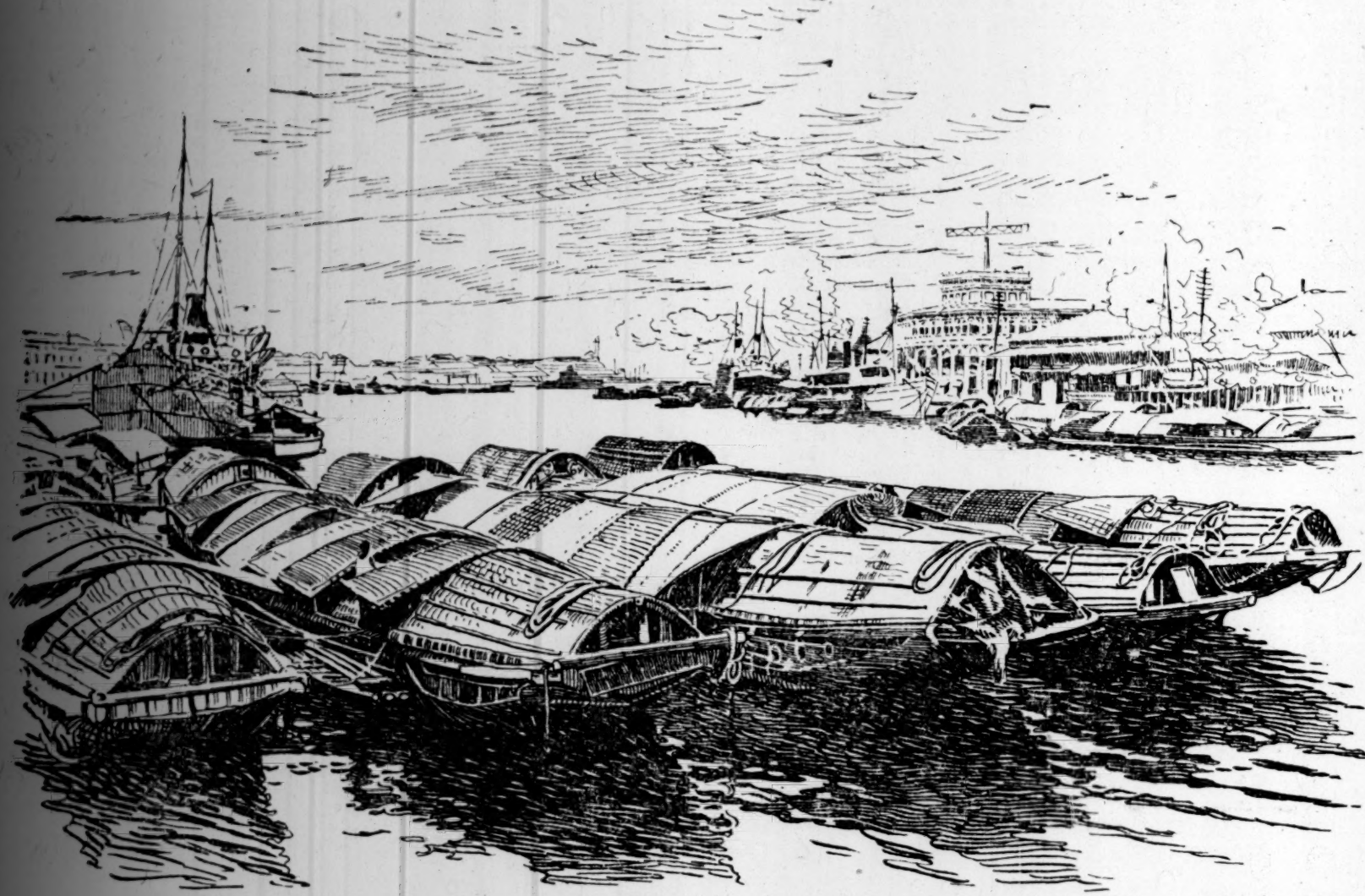
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THE HOME FORUM



Manila Harbor

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Approach to the Philippines

High on the bridge of the Pacific Mail steamer *Siberia* we stood as we passed through the Boca Chica—the narrow channel—into the historic waters of Manila Bay. On one side was the mountainous island of Corregidor, rising steeply out of the sea and masking in its tropic growth many batteries and guns, on the other was the splendid mountain, Mariveles, and in the distance fine ranges rising from the sparkling ocean. Far away on the horizon, across the huge bay, lay Manila.

Three weeks before we had left Hawaii, two days later we had steamed by Midway Island. Then we passed a few days in Japan, and coasted along the superb island of Formosa, where great mountains dipped down into the still sea, and now we were entering

the Philippines, the real objective point of the official party—there were eight of us—in which we were so fortunate as to be included. We were at last going to see the interesting results of Spanish rule for three centuries, upon which were being grafted all the energy and knowledge of the Twentieth Century American.

As we approached Manila, some small scout boats, all flag-bedecked, came out and joined us, and fell in behind in procession, then larger boats, one bringing the excellent Constabulary Band, which played gayly. Another, which had officials on board, exchanged greetings with us across the water, and others carrying unofficial people added their welcome.

When we reached the dock it was massed with the people who had landed from the boats and with crowds from the town.

Manila today is a curious mixture of native nipa shacks and old Spanish churches and forts, with the up-to-date American buildings and improvements. There are the different quarters, as in all cities of the Orient—Chinese, native, and so on—and each has its distinctive sights.

The walled city has picturesque gates breaking through the old gray battlements—the massive wall was begun in 1590—and ancient sentry houses at the corners, while behind rise the white balconies of old convents and monasteries, and buildings now used for government purposes, and towers of churches. The old moats have been filled up, and are being made into wide sweeps of lawn and flower gardens, and the famous Malacan, the drive beneath the city walls, once upon the sea front, has been removed too far inland by the filling of the harbor to retain its old charm.

In the center of the town is Plaza McKinley, but the main business street is the narrow Escolta, made to look still narrower by the overhanging second stories of the buildings.—Isabel Anderson, in "The Spell of the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines."

Author of the "Lusiads"

The "Lusiads" of Luiz de Camoens, K. G. Jayne says in "Vasco da Gama and His Successors," "fills in Portuguese literature the same place that belongs to the Convento dos Jeronymos in Portuguese architecture. It is a direct outcome and expression of the spirit of maritime adventure.

"The ancestral home of the house of Camoens stood not far from the Galician promontory of Finisterre, in a land of sea-mist and rain, and salt, northwesterly gales. It was a fit cradle for the race that was destined to produce the greatest poet of the sea since Homer.

"Poetry, patriotism and maritime adventure were in the blood of Luiz. The founder of his family, Vasco Pires de Camoens, was a warrior fidalgo and a troubadour, who emigrated in 1379 from his native Galicia to Portugal. His lyrics, native in spirit and form, helped the singers of his own and his adopted country to repulse the influence of the Breton lute and the Dantesque allegories in rhyme which were then in vogue."

Luiz Vaz de Camoens was born in Lisbon, but three years later his father moved north to Coimbra. "Legend, song and history had already invested the Portuguese Athens with an atmosphere of romance. . . . The city stands on a chalk ridge, whose southern base is washed by the lucid waters of the Mondego. 'Rivers of the Muses.' Its houses and convents are faced with the white or pale-tinted plaster which accords so well with the delicate half-tones of a Portuguese landscape; its gardens bear comparison with those of Cintra, in which sub-tropical fruits and flowers—orange and loquat, also, tree-fern and Bougainvillea—thrive at

all seasons in the open, side by side with the pines and birches of Northern Europe."

"In after life Camoens loved to dwell upon the remembrance of his childhood, passed in this florida terra, as he calls it, to which the advent of the court imparted a touch of pageantry. From his father he no doubt acquired much lore of the sea, of ships and of strange isles beyond the sunset. After his seventh birthday, at latest, he would be promoted from the ranks of the abecedarians, and would join the more advanced seekers after truth, who imbibed morality and a taste for Latin verse from 'Gaton' or 'Cato'—the 'Disticha Catonis' or 'Cato pro Pueris,' which successive generations of children had for centuries striven to write out from memory and repeat without a fault."

"Camoens," the writer says in conclusion, "has been by general consent accorded a place among the four or five great epic poets of the western world. The verdict of his own contemporaries was passed by a courtier in the train of Philip II, who declared that the 'Lusiads' had but one fault: it was neither short enough to learn by heart nor long enough to have no end."

"It is the great epic of maritime daring. There are lines in it which, as Matthew Arnold said of the 'Odyssey,' seem to 'sum up the spirit of all adventure.' There are passages in which even a landsman can almost hear the wind among the sails, almost feel the exultation of steering through seas never before whitened by the track of a ship."

"Apart from its value as literature, few poems can have had so deep and permanent an effect upon the life of a nation. During the sixty years of the 'Spanish Captivity,' the 'Lusiads' was a voice crying in the wilderness, reminding the Portuguese people of its lost greatness and its ancient love of liberty. It was Camoens, more than any living statesman or soldier, who led his countrymen in the rising of 1640, when they began the reconquest of their independence. It was the statue of Camoens that was draped in black during the crisis in 1891, when Lisbon was threatened with a bombardment by the British fleet."

"The subject of the poem is simply the first voyage to India, preceded by a sketch of Portuguese history from the beginning of national life under Alfonso Henriques, and accompanied by a forecast of the deeds of Albuquerque, Castro, and other great men of the Sixteenth Century. Every heroic or dramatic incident in the annals of Portugal is interwoven into the poem, without detriment to its unity of interest. The whole is a portrait gallery of heroes, grouped round a transfigured Vasco da Gama, who stands for that chivalrous valor which was the ideal of every noble-hearted Portuguese."

Peace

"There is no peace, no peace," the big guns shout
To drown the little voice that every hour
Persistently as the muzzin from his tower,
Proclaims that all is well. Yet who shall doubt
The deep-sea thunder in dim moonlit caves,
The green hills singing to the morning sun,
The wild flowers flaunting till the day is done,
Or plaintive sea-gull cries o'er twilight waves?"

"No peace," they growl! The little voice pleads on:
A lark high singing o'er the barrage blast.
A moonbeam on the lake's dark bosom cast, . . .
'Lo! beauty, beauty may not, cannot cease,
And beauty's three-starred crown is peace, is peace."

—J. Peterson, Private, Seaford High-landers (from "More Songs by the Fighting Men").

Canning Supports Wilberforce

(The House of Commons, 1 March, 1790.)
Mr. Wilberforce had moved: "That leave be given to bring in a bill for the abolition of the Slave Trade, at a time to be limited." The government spokesman, as well as other members, having opposed the motion on various grounds, Canning spoke in support of Wilberforce.

There remains only one argument, drawn from the circumstances of the awful times in which we live—an argument of great weight and wisdom in general, but not bearing very happily upon the question in debate. The House is gravely cautioned to beware how, in these times of turbulent innovation, when the old establishments of the world are shaken to their foundations, and many of them tumbling in hideous ruin about our ears; to beware how they lay their unhalloved hands on the ancient institution of the Slave Trade! Seduced by plausible theories, and seeking after fanciful perfection, will they rashly subvert a fabric reared by our ancestors, and consecrated by the lapse of ages?

I have already had occasion to say something of the antiquity of the Slave Trade, in apology for the want of novelty and of variety in the arguments which I might have to bring against it. Those arguments I have admitted could not but be old; I have admitted they must necessarily be always the same; because they are founded in what is eternal truth; because they are allied to what is immutable justice; and they partake of the immortality of the one and of the unchangeableness of the other. But little, indeed, did I expect to hear the remote origin and long duration of the Slave Trade brought forward with triumph; to hear the advocates of the Slave Trade put in their claim for the venerableness of age, and the sacredness of prescription. What are the principles upon which we allow a certain claim to our respect, to belong to any institution which has substituted from remote time? What is the reason, why, when any such institutions have, by the change of circumstances or of manners, become useless, we still tolerate them, may cherish them, with something of affectionate regard, and even when they become burdensome do not remove them without regret? What? but because in such institutions, for the most part, we see the shadow of departed worth or usefulness, the monument and memorial of what has, in its origin, or during its vigor been of service or of credit to mankind.

Is this the case with the Slave Trade? Was the Slave Trade originally begun upon some principle of public justice or national honor, which the lapse of time, which the mutations of the world have alone impaired and done away? Has it to plead former merits, services, and glories, in behalf of its present foulness and disgrace? Was its infancy lovely, or its manhood useful, though in its age it is become thus loathsome and perverse? No. . . . It rests with the House to decide, whether it will allow to such a life the honors of old age, or endeavor to extend its duration. What are the grounds on which the plea of prescription usually rests? And in what cases is it where any existing order of things, though violent and unjust in its original institution, has by lapse of time been so mollified and softened down, and reconciled to the feelings of mankind; has so accommodated itself to the manners and prejudices, and interwoven itself with the habits of a country, that the remembrance of its original usurpation is lost in the experience of present harmlessness or utility? Conquest is often of this nature. Violent and unjustifiable in its first introduction, it often happens, that the conquerors, and the conquered, become blended into one people, and that a system of common interest arises out of the conciliated differences of parties originally hostile.

But is this the case with the Slave

Trade? Was it in its outset only that it had anything of violence, of injustice, or of oppression? Are the wounds which Africa felt in the first conflict healed and skinned over? Or are they fresh and green as at the moment when the first slave ship began its ravages upon the coast? Are the oppressors and oppressed so reconciled to each other, that no trace of enmity remains? Or is it in reason, or in common sense, to claim a prescriptive right, not to the fruits of an ancient and forgotten crime, committed long ago, and traceable only in its consequences—but to a series of new violences, to a chain of fresh enormities, to cruelties, not continued, but repeated, and of which every individual instance inflicts a fresh calamity, and constitutes a fresh, a separate, a substantive crime? Certainly not. And I cannot conceive, that in refusing to sanction the continuance of such a system, the House will feel itself as in the smallest degree impairing the respect due to the establishments of antiquity, or shaking the foundations of the British Constitution.—From "Oratory: British and Irish" (edited by Godfrey Locker Lampson).

A Flanders Apiary

I have not yet forgotten the first apiary I saw, where I learned to love the bees. It was many years ago in a large village of Dutch Flanders, the sweet and pleasant country whose love for brilliant color rivals that of Zealand even, the concave mirror of Holland; a country that gladly spreads out before us, as so many pretty, thoughtful toys, her illuminated gables and wagons and towers; her cupboards and clocks that gleam at the end of the passage; her little trees marshaled in line along quays and canal banks, waiting, one almost might think, for some quiet, beneficent ceremony; her boats and her barges with sculptured poops, her flower-like doors and windows, many-colored drawbridges; and her little varnished houses, bright as new pottery, from which bell-shaped dames come forth, all a-glimmer with silver and gold, to milk the cows in the white-hedged fields, or spread linen on flowery lawns, cut into patterns of oval and lozenge, and most astoundingly green.

To this spot, where life would seem more restricted than elsewhere—if it be possible for life indeed to become restricted—a sort of aged philosopher had retired. . . . Here had he built his refuge, being a little weary; not disgusted, for the large aversions are unknown to the sage, but a little weary of interrogating men, whose answers to the only interesting questions one can put concerning nature and her veritable laws are far less simple than those that are given by animals and plants. His happiness, like the Scythian philosopher's, lay all in the beauties of his garden; and best-loved, and visited most often, was the apiary, composed of twelve domes of straw, some of which he had painted a bright pink, and some a clear yellow, but most of all a tender blue; having noticed, long before Sir John Lubbock's demonstrations, the bees' fondness for this color. These hives stood against the wall of the house, in the angle formed by one of those pleasant and graceful Dutch kitchens whose earthenware dresser, all bright with copper and tin, reflected itself through the open door on to the peaceful canal. And the water, burdened with these familiar images beneath its curtain of poplars, led one's eyes to a calm horizon of mills and of meadows.

Here, as in all places, the hives lent a new meaning to the flowers and the silence, the balm of the air and the rays of the sun. One seemed to have drawn very near to the festival spirit of nature. One was content to rest at this radiant crossroad, where the aerial waves converse and divide that the busy and tuneless bearers of all country perfumes unceasingly travel from dawn until dusk. One heard the musical voice of the garden, whose loveliest hours revealed their rejoicing . . . and sang of their gladness. One came hither, to the school of the bees, to be taught the preoccupations of all-powerful nature, the harmonious concord of the three kingdoms, the indefatigable organization of life, the lesson of ardent and disinterested work; and another lesson, too, with a moral as good, that these heroic workers taught there, and emphasized, as it were, with the fiery darts of their myriad wings, was to appreciate the somewhat vague savor of leisure, to enjoy the almost unspeakable delights of those immaculate days that revolved on themselves in the fields of space, forming merely a transparent globe, as void of memory as the happiness without alloy.—From "The Life of the Bee," by Maurice Maeterlinck (tr. by Alfred Sutro).

Intermezzo

Above the porch, full in dawn's rosy view,
Fringes of icicles hang glittering keen,
Traced clear against the pale heaven's crystal blue.
In splintery and vivid sheen.
And as their silver lances glassily clash
With golden lances by the new day borne,
Through the sharp air unmettled they now flash
A silent arctic scorn. . . .
But I dream strangely of an Orient calm
Where this same sun drops west through stagnant heat,
While some swart Arab, near a drowsy palm,
Lolls at his camel's feet.
—Edgar Fawcett.

Martha and Mary

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
UNTIL the matter is rightly understood, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that in many respects the teaching of Jesus seems to be in direct opposition to what is commonly called just, or fair, or even honest dealing, when judged by the ordinary standards, and as all professing Christians would hesitate to place themselves in conflict with his directions, consciously, at any rate, they find themselves puzzled very often as to an explanation of these apparent discrepancies. Some obvious instances of this point are to be found in the parable of the laborers in the vineyard, in the story of the Gadarene maniac, and in the account of the supper in Bethany, in the house of Lazarus, when Martha received what to many might seem an unmerited rebuke.

From the superficial point of view this latter incident is perfectly clear; the supper is to be prepared for the highly honored guest, who at the least was known to be a prophet, and who was beginning dimly to be recognized as something more. Martha busies herself with making every preparation possible, and perhaps with a good deal of exasperation demands that Mary shall help. It all seems natural, and Martha appears to be both unselfish and dutiful, while Mary would selfishly absorb Jesus' time and attention, and yet the Master evidently saw it from a different point of view, and so must we, if we want to understand him.

It is a platitude to say that the sole aim and object of Jesus' mission was to show men that their whole and only need is for spiritual truth or fact. Every one acknowledges this to be so, but hardly anyone has tried to live as if it were so. In fact, if such a one has been found throughout the ages, he has been looked upon as a fanatic from St. Paul onward. And yet Jesus really meant that to be the rule of life for his followers, and constantly said so, in the Sermon on the Mount, in the temptation in the wilderness, in the parables, as well as in this special incident of Martha and Mary.

The difficulty in understanding Jesus' point of view, in this as in all other cases, is that he looked at everything and valued everything from the standpoint of Spirit, while men have persistently continued to value everything from the standpoint either of a mixture of Spirit and matter, or of matter only. In Science and Health (p. 490), Mrs. Eddy writes: "Human theories are helpless to make man harmonious or immortal, since he is so already, according to Christian Science. Our only need is to know this and reduce to practice the real man's divine Principle, Love." This puts the matter in a nutshell; for to know that man is already harmonious and immortal, and to put into practice the divine Principle of man, is to have an absolutely true value of the whole of being, without any possibility of making a mistake.

It is evident that Martha had a mistaken sense of the values of things. To her "the trivial round, the common task," the duties of hospitality, and so on, were the important things, and even if, as is possible, she did not particularly want to do them, to her the right thing and the unselfish thing was to see to those duties first. Her mistake lay in not realizing that there was a far more important thing to be done at that moment, which would so have filled her with the power and inspiration of Truth that all the little details of daily experience would have fallen into their right place and order without the least friction. But Martha's mind was full of the wrong values and she could not see the matter otherwise. Mary, on the other hand, recognized where man's real need lay, and the sublimity of that moment, and so she, literally and metaphysically, sat at Jesus' feet, knowing that "man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."

It is one of the great necessities of the Christian life, if not the greatest, to know how to decide on the right line of action when two courses seem to present themselves. Is the human duty or the spiritual need to be attended to first? It may be that frequently the first course will be followed, largely from a fear which has its roots deep, deep down in the false, unconscious, transmitted belief in pagan deities of wrath and terror. That decision may be called for many times in a day even, and who shall say how often Mary's opportunity is passed by through a false sense of values?

In every case the secret source of the action must be the motive. It is certain that Jesus' rebuke was not directed to Martha's hospitable intention, but to her state of mind, which he, who saw below the surface, detected to be material in aim and outlook. The positions might have been reversed and Mary sitting at his feet might have called forth a rebuke for selfishness, while Martha, laboring with the dishes, might have equally received the benediction always awaiting a truly unselfed love. The motive in each case would be the determining factor.

It may be that one who sets out to gain an understanding of Christian Science will make many mistakes in his decisions and actions on this very issue, and if he will analyze those mistakes calmly, he will find they all arise from fear. There is fear of what people will say, fear of losing the newly-gained understanding of Spirit, fear of stirring up strife, fear of criticism, in fact, hundreds of bogies, all of our own creation, which seem to loom like lions in our path.

Honesty and experience combined, however, gradually teach the wayfarer that the right desire is guarded and guided by divine Principle, Love, and that to sit at the feet of Truth does not entail neglect of human duties, but gives a joy and a vigor in the performance of them which breaks down limitations in every direction. On page 454 of Science and Health we find this statement: "Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way." Right motives give pinions to thought, and strength and freedom to speech and action."

The Criterion of Civilization

It is impossible to contemplate without interest the struggles made by different nations, as they emerge from barbarism, to supply themselves with some visible symbol of thought—that agency by which the mind of the individual may be put in communication with the minds of a whole community. The want of such a symbol is itself the greatest impediment to the progress of civilization. For what is it but to imprison the thought . . . within the bosom of its author, or of the small circle who come in contact with him, instead of sending it abroad to give light to thousands, and to generations yet unborn? Not only is such a symbol an essential element of civilization, but it may be assumed as the very criterion of civilization, for the intellectual advancement of a people will keep pace pretty nearly with its facilities for intellectual communication.—William H. Prescott in "The Conquest of Peru."

The Everglades

Vast, watery fields of slender waving grass;
Near by, a green and matted mangrove swamp;
Huge live-oak limbs where verdant creepers romp,
And orchids hang red flowers in a mass;
A river in a bramble tangled pass,
Where trumpet blossoms swing in scarlet pomp;
Great bamboo thickets, oozy, dark and damp,
And starry lilies in a green morass.
White cranes on yonder cypress boughs alight,
An old gray heron stalks demure and slow;
Then gliding through the gray-mossed forest's night,
A water-snake dives in the dim bayou.
I wonder, as the reptile sinks from sight,
What monster shapes are swimming down below.
—Walter Malone.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1919

EDITORIALS

Germany and Spain

Those who have kept in touch with the progress of German propaganda in Spain, during the last four and a half years, have never had any doubt that it was designed quite as much to secure the position of Germany in that country after the war, as to secure the benevolent neutrality of Spain and the utmost difficulties for the Allies, during the war. As the war went on, the former objective, in spite of all appearances to the contrary, increased tremendously in importance, as far as Germany was concerned. Germany was under no delusions as to the world situation developing against her. As one nation after another forsook its neutrality, and entered the struggle on the side of the Entente Allies, Germany realized that one door after another was being closed to her in the matter of unrestricted trade development. It was perfectly evident to the German authorities that they must secure some adequate jumping-off ground for the great reconstruction policy they had in view when peace was concluded. "Give me where I may stand," cried Archimedes, centuries ago, "and I will move the world." So the German trade expert, contemplating the great commercial system which Germany had built up throughout the whole world, and which, as a system, the war has scarcely touched, sought only to secure an adequate fulcrum in the way of a friendly country with which to do business, and he hoped, once again, to move the world, in the years to come, as he had so surely done in the years past.

Spain, with her unique geographical position, once used to such remarkable advantage by the Spaniards, but now neglected for many centuries, offered to the German authorities just that opportunity which they demanded. Every effort, therefore, that could be put forth and every scheme that could be devised was requisitioned for the purpose of establishing Germany's trade position in Spain. Whilst the war was in progress, this movement was almost entirely under the surface. Those who knew the situation, of course, realized that Germany must have some hold on Spain. A nation does not suffer her ships to be sunk, her ministers to be browbeaten, her public officials to be corrupted, her peace to be disturbed, and her people to be incited to rebellion, by agents of another power, unless she is bound by either fear or favor to that power. The hold, however, was not obvious. The work of absorbing Spain commercially was being prosecuted night and day, but under the surface, and the facts of the case are only now coming into the open.

The notorious Prince de Ratibor has departed ostentatiously with all his suite from Madrid, but he has left behind him one of the most remarkable organizations, probably, which the world has ever seen. As pointed out in recent dispatches to this paper from Madrid, it is already evident that the new campaign in Spain is definitely launched, for Germans are active in all directions. German societies are being heard of on every hand. Conservative societies, Socialist societies, and others are being formed for the development of the new propaganda. The word is going round through the press and reaching the public through a thousand different channels that, great as the defeat of Germany is, it is not by any means so crushing as the Allies would have it appear; that Germany, with her great energy, enterprise, love of country, and stern discipline, will make a quick recovery, quicker indeed than the French recovery in 1870, and that she will immediately assert herself as a strong commercial power. Such pro-German papers as La Tribuna do not hesitate to carry on an open pro-German propaganda; to speak of the peace dictated by the Allies as the "triumph of French chauvinism, British navalism and American imperialism," and insist that Germany, "the most enlightened nation in the world," will be the first to triumph over the present chaos.

Meanwhile German consulates throughout the provinces, which have always been the headquarters of German propaganda, are carrying on their work with vigor; whilst Germans in certain parts of the country have been informed that they would not be allowed to return to Germany at the present time, but that they must establish themselves securely in Spain, and that commercial assistance will, if necessary, be given to them for setting themselves up in business or manufacture. A number of new companies have already been formed with German capital, sugar refining companies, machinery companies, and so on, whilst a syndicate has been organized, with a capital of 250,000 pesetas, for the purpose of importing from Germany, through Switzerland, products of small bulk and great proportionate value. Last June the German Embassy in Madrid dispatched a message to every German consul throughout the country, inviting him to adopt every possible measure for German advantage in view of "an early and victorious peace." Amongst these measures the most notable was the preparation of a list of German subjects who, it was said, ought to be immediately repatriated, and of others, such as manufacturers, engineers, and chemists, whom it would be to the advantage of Germany to keep in Spain. This list was apparently prepared, and is today being put to the use for which it was intended.

Now what Germany is doing in Spain she, quite undoubtedly, hopes and confidently expects to be able to do, in the very near future, all over the world. Spain is only the starting point. As has been said, the German trade system, as a system, has been left practically untouched by the war. Portions of it have been shot away; carefully organized roads have, for the time being, been rendered impassable, but, as everything that is taking place in Germany goes to show, the German believes as firmly as ever in his system. What renders Spain's position so extraordinarily instructive, at this time, is that

here one may see the rehabilitated machine already in motion and rapidly attaining its former perfect attunement. Spain is full of object lessons at the present moment. From the signs outside her consulates throughout the country, "democratic" Germany has deleted the word "imperial." Business, however, is carried on "as usual."

The United States Merchant Marine

THE most casual reader of the news in these days cannot very well overlook the fact that the policy of the United States Government, judged by statements emanating, or reported as emanating from the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, is in a rather unsettled state. Whether the casual reader is aware of it or not, however, anything but a clear or satisfactory understanding of what the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation are doing, or as to what they intend doing, in the light of the ending of the war, the cessation of war pressure, and the decline of prices obtaining during the war, exists among federal officials, Congressmen and inquiring and observant outsiders.

To state the situation in a nutshell would be to paraphrase a statement made by Senator Harding, of Ohio, the other day, when he said that merchant vessels were being constructed at a cost which in the end, if the policy were continued, would involve the writing off of billions of dollars. He based his statement, as he said, upon reported utterances of officials connected with the merchant shipping bureaux of the government. Ships built at the present cost of construction can never be made to pay interest on the investment. If the government were to undertake to sell the ships it has now on hand, whether they were purchased or built since the nation began preparing for possible war, or for a possible emergency resulting from war between other nations, or since its actual entrance into the war, only a portion of the cost could be realized.

As matters stand at present, the head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation appears to be confronted, on one hand by the fact that to keep on building ships will simply be to keep on adding unnecessary costs which, sooner or later, will become a great burden on the top of all other war burdens for the taxpayers; while, on the other hand, there is unquestionably a great popular demand for a continuance of construction of a merchant marine commensurate with the dignity as well as the trade of the nation.

Nothing positive can really be done until Congress acts. Mr. Piez is quoted as saying that 6,000,000 tons of commitments could be canceled at a loss of \$650,000,000 to \$700,000,000, that about 3,000,000 tons could be canceled at a loss of about \$300,000,000, and that 1,500,000 tons could be canceled at a loss of \$100,000,000. He is said to favor canceling 1,500,000 tons "and take the loss," but to favor going through with the rest of the program, which would be about 11,000,000 tons of steel ships. Notwithstanding the cancellation of contracts for 132 wooden ships, 2,000,000 tons of wooden vessels will have to be completed. Altogether, supposing that the cancellations proposed shall be added to those already made, the nation would have, on completion of the program, 13,000,000 tons, instead of the 16,000,000 originally planned.

Wherever the government cancels contracts, of course, it must make good all losses to the contractor, and these already foot up considerably more than \$1,000,000,000. If the contracts shall be carried on, the vessels will, when completed, have cost enormously more than it would now cost to build them. The final cost of the United States Emergency Fleet, no matter what the tonnage, must be determined by counting all expenditures upon it, whether in forfeiture penalties or for construction. Invoiced at cost, the value of the fleet would be fantastically high. The same thing to do, it would seem, would be to charge all excess cost to the war, write it off, and let the vessels represent a normal market price. Then there will be hope of making them pay under government control, or, if leased, under private operation.

No mistake should be made upon one score. No matter what the Emergency Fleet has cost to date, no matter what it may cost for completion, the nation will be greatly disappointed and chagrined if, at the conclusion of the present period of readjustment and reconstruction, it is left without the merchant marine long hoped for, and recently so often and so impressively promised.

Settlement of National Debts

A most interesting situation prevails concerning the position of the United States in its relation to the financial affairs of the allied nations. The position of the United States as a creditor nation was brought about by the exigencies of war. The Allies were in urgent need of vast quantities of products and supplies, which the United States was called upon to furnish. At the same time, the United States has bought back about \$3,000,000,000 worth of securities formerly owned by Europeans. While its exports have been greatly increased, its imports have diminished. The United States has lent to other nations approximately \$10,000,000,000. The interest payments will amount to about \$500,000,000 annually, a sum approximately equal to the average annual trade balance in favor of the United States, before the war.

There is no question as to the financial integrity of any of the debtor nations, or of their desire to satisfy their obligations. There is, however, no little conjecture as to the manner in which the interest payments are to be made. There are three methods by which payments may be met. These methods are payment in gold, in products, or in securities. It is generally understood that the payment of the annual interest of \$500,000,000 in gold is not feasible, because the total annual gold production of the world, exclusive of the United States, is less than \$400,000,000. Even though it were possible to make payments in gold it would not be a good thing for the United States to accept such payments, for the reason that it would advance the prices of all commodities in this country, greatly increasing the cost of living. Incident-

ally it would be the means of checking exports, for the reason that, with higher costs of production, it would be impossible for goods produced in the United States to compete successfully with those of other nations in the markets of the world. About one-third of the world's monetary gold is already held by the United States.

Nor is it considered wise for the United States to accept payment in goods, even if this were practicable. The nations of Europe will be busily engaged in work of reconstruction for some time to come. While they will naturally make a great effort to increase their external trade, it seems improbable that their shipment of goods to the United States will be of sufficient volume even to offset the rapidly increasing exports of the United States, particularly in view of the fact that the productive capacity of its industries has been greatly augmented during the last four years.

It seems to be a general opinion among bankers that the most practical way in which the interest payments of other nations to the United States may be met is for the United States to purchase the obligations of the debtor nations. It is believed that the welfare of other nations, as well as that of the United States, would be best served by the further extension of credit by the United States to the debtor nations in the shape of long-term loans. The export trade of the United States can apparently grow in no other way. It is thus seen that the greater the service which the United States can render the rest of the world, the larger will be its own share of prosperity. The war has put the United States in a position to furnish capital and products to other nations, and still it has an ample amount of both for its own industries, while various other nations are yet in great need of capital and supplies. The United States cannot well prosper while its neighbors are in need. It is not an act of philanthropy alone which should impel the United States to extend the helping hand, but it is daily becoming more evident, to thoughtful people, that the more quickly the war-ridden nations of Europe are helped to their feet the better it will be for the entire world.

The Bells of London

PERHAPS in no instance was the great release, brought about by the signing of the armistice, more immediately signaled in London than in the quick removal of the ban on the striking of the bells in its many towers, steeples and public buildings. For four long years and more, the bells had been silent, and although London needed nothing in armistice week, and, indeed, has needed nothing since, to remind it that the fighting was over, yet it is to be imagined that, during the last few weeks, many thousands of citizens have hailed the sound of some well-known clock striking again with a special warmth and gratitude.

Not that, in these past years, London has ever been at a loss to know the time. Never, indeed, in the course of its long history has it been so well supplied in this respect as in these days of wrist watches; but London has an obstinate attachment for its institutions, and one of London's institutions is its bells, its church clocks, picking up the hour from one another, now near and now far away, with, maybe, the boom of Big Ben as a kind of hum note in the distance. It is an attachment stretching a long way back into history, for, indeed, there was a time when London, like most other cities, was largely dependent upon its church bells to inform it as to the hour of the day or night. As far back as the days of Alfred the Great the two ideas of a bell and a clock were so closely connected that Alfred, in making a translation of a passage in which the Venerable Bede speaks of campana, renders the word cluggan, or clock.

The clock, however, which recorded the hours by striking a bell was a comparatively late invention, dating, in England at any rate, from about the Fourteenth Century; whilst for centuries before that time the ringing of the church bells had recorded certain hours of the day. Wherever there was an abbey, for instance, the bell rang out every three hours, and, in many towns and villages, special bells were rung at certain times of the year or on certain days of the week. Thus there was the famous "Washerwoman's bell" at Nottingham, rung at four o'clock in the morning to rouse the washerwomen to work; the seeding bell, the harvest bell, the gleaming bell, and so on, rung in many different places. But the best-known bell in London, as elsewhere, was, of course, the curfew. The formal act of William the Conqueror was repealed by his son, Henry I; but, for centuries, the curfew was rung, as a matter of course, in London as in other towns and villages, and is still rung in many places. The usual time was eight o'clock, but, in London and other large towns, it was often rung at nine. And Bow Church rang the curfew for the City, whilst St. Bride's and St. Giles also were authorities as to the hour for closing in their districts.

Then, as time went on, the custom of having a certain bell rung in a certain district to mark the time for beginning or ending the day's work became a recognized practice. There was, for instance, a certain Mr. Doune, a mercer and citizen of London, who bequeathed two tenements in Bow Lane that their rents might pay for the daily ringing of "the tenor of Bow bells" as a signal of this kind to the apprentices of London. The bell was rung at six in the morning and eight in the evening, and the story goes, according to one authority, that the London "prentices, having good cause to complain of the clerk's carelessness in the performance of his duty, sent to him the following warning:

Clerk of Bow bell,
With thy yellow locks,
For thy late ringing
Thy head shall have knocks.

To which the offending clerk hastened to reply in the words of the utmost conciliation:

Children of Cheap,
Hold you all still,
For you shall hear the Bow bell
Ring at your will.

As, however, public clocks became more common, the ringing of special bells fell more and more into disuse, and then, as "grandfather" clocks and watches became more plentiful, people, especially in the great cities,

became less dependent on the public clocks. In London, however, as elsewhere, the striking of the clocks in tower and steeple was ever a welcome and convenient sound, and London, today, counts it amongst the greatest of her smaller blessings that they are striking again.

Notes and Comments

THE necessary thirty-six states have now certified to their ratification of the prohibition amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It must be of more than usual interest to the association of distillers, brewers, and others engaged in vainly struggling against the inevitable, to learn that among these states is California, which certifies directly through its Legislature. Meanwhile, however, all restraint had been removed from action in the premises by Governor Stephens. The anti-prohibitionists should soon begin to realize that they are in a hopeless fight, although the occupation of most of them is not conducive to clearness of vision.

IN THE use of devices and weapons that linked the great war with the wars of preceding centuries, the adoption of a kind of heraldry by the armies revived also the individuality of medieval shields and banners. Sometimes this heraldry turned out to be mistaken symbolism, as in the case of the German aviator who emblazoned his fighting plane with a Bavarian lion in pursuit of a French cock. The emblems varied according to taste: an Indian shooting an arrow, the flying stork, the Indian head with which Lufbery decorated his machine, the winged serpent, an ancient token of wisdom and speed, a dove, and a comet. In an older time such insignia would, no doubt, have become hereditary. In the Twentieth Century they served simply to express the brave gaiety and humor of youth.

It is not impossible to agree with the New York Sun, which, after setting forth the fact that, according to engineers, there are 25,000,000,000 tons of coal still to be mined, or enough to supply the world for 900 years, expresses the apparently well-matured opinion that in the period named somebody should invent something to relieve the strain in the fuel situation, especially in apartment houses, notwithstanding the disposition of many janitors. If at the end of 900 years heat for domestic use can still be obtained only by the combustion of coal, mankind will then have little or no excuse for complaining, at all events about prices. A start might be made in these times of unemployment toward remedying the situation. In fact, there are many communities in the world, even now, so well provided in this respect against the future that they are not in the least concerned about the possible exhaustion of the coal supply 900 years hence.

The seed catalogues are coming. Now that the war is over, plenty of ink is being used, too. During the next month or two, thousands of American people will spend their evenings planning their garden plots. Vegetables are still given precedence in the catalogues, but much space is again devoted to flowers. Garden-making next season will naturally be on a more normal basis than for the last two years. Fewer lawns, perhaps, will be plowed up to make potato patches, while flower beds and borders will be restored. The demand for flowering plants in England is said to be astonishing, although it has persisted throughout the war. As Emerson phrases the thought, "Flowers are triumphant assertions that a ray of beauty outvalues all the utilities of man."

It is well, indeed, that a word should be spoken just now for the men who did not get to the front, and the reminder of their services comes effectively from the columns of such a periodical as Treat 'Em Rough, edited by Empey in the interest of the men of the Tank Corps. "The man who was physically, mentally and morally fit," says that journal, "who pledged himself to his country, heart, soul and body, but who through the exigencies of the situation never had a chance really to answer the call, offered everything and in many cases made tremendous sacrifices." Only those who have gone away, however, can be welcomed back; and those of the even larger army whose honorable places were still in the training camps, and in war service at home, are glad enough to join in the welcome.

A NEW kind of service flag is suggested on which the number of stars shall indicate the number of discharged United States soldiers employed in a given shop, factory, or other industry. One may readily believe that such a flag will become popular, not only as an expression of the desire of an employer to provide work for soldiers, but as a canny advertisement. The majority of the young Americans who went to war are coming back more alert and vigorous for the experience; and the employer who can show a number of them in his business will presumably be able to give better service to the public in proportion to the stars on his flag. It is indicative of this new alertness and ambition that many of the boys who come back are not so very keen for the "old jobs," which have sometimes been a bit over-sentimentalized, but are looking for something better. And men in that frame of mind are just the sort that wise employers are looking for.

FYNES MORYSON, walking with a gentleman of Hungary in the streets of Prague, in the year 1591, observed on a wall a picture of a German protecting a Hungarian from a Turk, with this inscription: "Not for Thy Sake, but My Owne." It was too good an opportunity to be missed by the Hungarian of pouring into the English traveler's ear a specimen of that tenderness which has marked the relations of the two partners of the Dual Monarchy for not a few centuries. "He complained much of the Emperor," says Moryson, "and related many things wherein his prodigalities and other errors had overthrowne Hungary, and had done nothing lesse than ease their afflicted fortunes." Moryson listened and made a note in his itinerary. It was grist to his mill, but, in the light of present events, the modern reader wonders if the old bone of contention between Austrian and Hungarian has crumbled for good, or contrariwise.